The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1876. VOL. 89.—NO. 5.

FIRST EDITION.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Both Houses Settled Down to Business.

ECONOMY IN THE INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

Appointments Confirmed by the Senate.

CHAIRMEN OF SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Lively Discussion in the House.

Unfinished Business of the Last Session to be Taken Up.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, January 5, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock, and was called to order by the President *pro tem.*

Practising Economy.

Mr. SHIMER offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

WHEREAS, The prosperity of our State is in a deplorable condition, furnaces idle, manufactories closed, coal operators at a stand-still, labor at starving prices, taxes high and bankruptcy staring us in the face; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the expenses of the coming inauguration of the Governor shall not exceed the amount expended for the inauguration of His Excellency Governor Hartranft, in January, 1873.

Adjournment.

Mr. MCNEILL offered a resolution that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn until to-morrow. Adopted.

Legislative Journal.

Mr. WARFEL offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk be instructed to have each number of the Legislative Journal properly enclosed and mailed, as directed by the Senators, on the same day on which it is received from the priuter.

Rules.

Mr. LAWRENCE offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the rules of the Senate adopted at the session of 1875 be adopted for the government of this session until otherwise ordered.

Counting the Vote.

Mr. JONES offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That if the House of Representatives concur, the President, members of the Senate and House of Representatives will meet at 12 o'clock M. on Thursday, the 13th inst., in joint convention, in the hall of the House of Representatives, to open and publish the vote for Governor and State Treasurer, in pursuance of the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth.

Mr. NEWMYER was appointed teller on the part of the Senate.

Appointments Confirmed.

The following appointments were confirmed:

Sealers of Weights and Measures—John Kochler, of Crawford county, and W. W. Tyson, of Allegheny county.

Notaries—E. G. Cassidy, Wm. Smith, and A. C. Johnston, all of Pittsburgh; A. C. Henry and W. H. Lockhart, both of Allegheny City; A. N. Horner, Karns City; S. A. Maloy, Kenton; H. J. Harvey, Lockhaven; Jesse Merrill, Lockhaven; J. Ford Dorran, Meadville; Jno. Wallace, Jr., Brownsville; H. H. Zeigler, Mercer; Alvan Donna, Washington; Wm. B. Hays, Erie; John Goodell, Edinboro; J. Wallison, Erie; E. M. Blanchard, Bellefonte.

Adjourned until to-morrow at ten o'clock.

Standing Committees.

Speaker *pro tem.* Davis will announce the Standing Committees of the Senate on Thursday. The following will be chairmen of the most important committees: Butler B. Strang, of Finance; A. J. Herr, Judiciary General; Geo. F. Lawrence, Federal Relations; Geo. H. Anderson, of Allegheny, Education; John C. Newmyer, Local Judiciary; Horatio G. Jones, Vice and Immorality.

Printer and Folder.

Mr. McNeil, of Allegheny county, after persistent effort, had Captain James A. Blackmore appointed Paster and Folder.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Clarke.

The Question of Resuming the Old Calendar.

The House resumed consideration of the amendment of Mr. Huhn to the resolution of Mr. Lusk submitted yesterday. The resolution of Mr. Lusk was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate be concurred in, the business of the General Assembly remaining unfinished at the adjournment on March 18th, 1875, be taken up and disposed of in its regular order.

Mr. Huhn's amendment was read, as follows: "That no bill, resolution or other business pending at the adjournment of the session of 1875 be considered at the present session, unless again introduced."

Mr. LEECH argued that the present was a new session. Everything considered must be again introduced. Bills that have passed first or second readings at the previous session, taken up at the present session, and acted upon at the point they arrived at at the previous session, would throw very grave doubts on the constitutionality of the legislation. The passage of such bills would open the door to litigation, which he hoped would be avoided.

Mr. WOLFE, of Union, made a lengthy speech in favor of a continuous session.

Mr. MOWRY, of Erie, thought the question was surrounded by difficulties. He believed the present was a distinct session from that of last year. If it was a continuance of the session of 1875, we would pass on no important bill that had been defeated last winter. He thought it would be to the interest of the Commonwealth to destroy all unfinished business of last winter. All really important bills considered at the last session were relentlessly slaughtered. He hoped those that remain would share the same fate.

Mr. CHRISTY thought the whole question could be summed up in one word—Expediency. He should vote for the amendment, believing that to be the easiest mode of disposing of the matter.

Mr. MORGAN, of Lawrence, thought it was expedient for the House to commence business *de novo*. He should, therefore, vote for the amendment. He was in favor of a short session, which would be prevented if the House should take up unfinished bills of the last session.

Mr. LEIGH submitted an amendment to the amendment, to add: "But that any such bills, resolutions or other business being introduced shall have precedence over any other bills or resolutions, except appropriation bills."

Mr. RUBY raised the point of order that the amendment changed the standing rule of the House. It would, therefore, have to lay over one day.

The Speaker decided the point of order well taken.

The House resumed consideration of Mr. Huhn's amendment, Messrs. STABLE, PARKE and WITHINGTON following in opposition to the amendment, which was disagreed to by yeas 86, and nays 105.

Mr. MITCHELL submitted the following as an amendment: "That the Speaker appoint a committee of five members of the House to confer with a similar committee on the part of the Senate, if the Senate shall appoint said committee, to consider the whole subject of legislation lying over from last session, with power to report by a joint rule or otherwise."

The previous question was called and sustained, and the amendment was not agreed to—yeas 91 and nays 97.

The original resolution was then agreed to—yeas 98 and nays 83. The House adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

Immense Audience at the Revival Meetings—An Appeal for Contributions—Convention of Religionists Called.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.—There was an immense audience at the noon meeting of the Evangelists to-day. Mr. Moody spoke upon "Conversion." In the evening the depot was filled with worshipers. Mr. Moody, in his remarks, strongly urged that redemption must be purchased by the price of blood, because all had been redeemed by Christ's blood. A large number of persons attended the inquiry rooms. The committee appeal for more contributions. They have thus far secured $13,465. They need $30,000.

A call has been issued for a convention of Evangelical ministers, editors of religious papers and others interested in religious work in the United States, to be held at the Depot tabernacle on January 19th and 20th next. The meetings are to be presided over by Mr. Moody. At the morning and afternoon sessions topics of vital interest in Christian work will be discussed. In the evening the usual preaching services will be conducted by Mr. Moody.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

A Large Number of Bills, Petitions, etc., Introduced—Senators Offering Remedies for Our Financial Troubles—Democrats Anxious to Investigate the Republican Administration—The Question of Subordinate Offices for Ex-Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1876.

SENATE.

Communications from the Secretary of War.

After prayer by Rev. Joseph Cross, of Illinois, and the reading of the journal of December 20, the Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War transmitting the report of the Chief of Engineers in regard to the amounts appropriated for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip. Ordered printed and lie on the table.

Also a communication from the Secretary of War renewing the recommendation that the military reservations at Camp Crittenden and Camp Grant, Arizona Territory, be transferred to the Interior Department for disposal under the public land laws. Ordered printed and lie on the table.

Also a communication from the Secretary of War, stating that since the close of the last session of Congress the preparations of the official records of the rebellion, both Union and Confederate, have rapidly progressed, and showing the amount expended in the work, the balance on hand, &c. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Petitions, Bills, etc.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition of citizens of New York City asking for the passage of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the appropriation of money for any religious sect. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BOUTWELL presented a petition of H. A. Brown, late Special Agent of the United States Treasury, asking a hearing in regard to revenue frauds by systematized undervaluation of imported merchandise, crooked invoices, and other devices, the extent thereof, and facilities provided by the loose conduct of the customs business. Referred.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) introduced a bill to further provide for the redemption of United States legal tender notes in accordance with existing laws. Ordered printed and lie on the table.

Mr. MORRILL said he introduced the bill upon his own responsibility. He presumed no Senator here desired to repeal the act passed at the last session to provide for specie resumption. His purpose in introducing this bill was to make the execution of that law easier. He gave notice that he would ask leave to submit some remarks in explanation of the bill after the expiration of the morning hour to-morrow.

Mr. HOWE presented a memorial of citizens of Wisconsin for the completion of the Fox river improvement. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The State Rights Resolutions.

After the expiration of the morning hour the Chair laid befote the Senate the State rights resolutions submitted by Senator Morton.

Mr. MORTON said it was the desire of his colleague (McDonald) to submit a substitute, and as that gentleman was not present, and several of the Senators desired to speak on the resolutions, he asked that they be laid over. So ordered.

The Mississippi Election.

The Chair then laid before the Senate the unfinished business, the resolution of Mr. Morton to authorize the appointment of a committee to investigate the circumstances attending the recent election in Mississippi, and at the request of Mr. Morton the resolution was laid over till Monday next.

Vice President Wilson.

Mr. BOUTWELL gave notice that on Thursday of next week he would submit to the Senate resolutions relating to the services and public character of the late Vice President Wilson.

Freedman's Bank.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted a resolution that the Commissioners of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company of the District of Columbia are hereby directed to communicate to the Senate a detailed statement of the assets of said company remaining undistributed and all assets collected or realized in any way since the date of their report transmitted to the House of Representatives on the 14th of December, 1874. Agreed to.

Petitions, Memorials, etc.

The Chair (Ferry) and Mr. CHRISTIANCY presented various memorials of citizens of Michigan in favor of a law giving two hundred dollars bounty to each Union soldier and sailor in lieu of a homestead donation without actual settlement.

Also a joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature asking an appropriation for the construction of a light-house on the west bar of Mackinaw harbor, for the improvement of the harbor of Holland, Mich.; for an amendment to the pension law so as to grant pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812 who served five days and were honorably discharged, and that the homestead law be amended so that soldiers and sailors who by the loss of a limb or equivalent disability are prevented from making settlement shall be entitled to an amount of land equal to that which they would have obtained with settlement, all of which were referred.

Mr. HARVEY presented a memorial of the Kansas State Horticultural Society asking Congress to provide for an investigation into the habits of Rocky Mountain locusts, or so called grasshoppers. Referred.

Mr. DORSEY submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard to inquire and report whether the interests of the General Government do not demand that a complete hydrographic survey be made of that portion of the Arkansas river between Fort Smith, Ark., and Pueblo, Colorado, to determine whether that portion of said river is now or can be made navigable by the removal of any obstructions that may be in existence. Referred.

He also submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Transportation Routes to inquire as to the feasibility of improving the navigation of the White river by removing obstructions at Buffalo Shoals; and further, as to the practicability of deepening the channel and removing such other obstructions as may exist in said river, so as to open it for navigation by light draft steamers from Newport, Ark., to Forsyth, in Missouri. Agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON introduced a bill to divide the State of Iowa into two judicial districts. Referred.

Mr. CLAYTON introduced a bill authorizing terms of the United States District Court to be held at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to amend the act entitled, "An act to provide national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864. Referred to the Committee on Finance. It is a copy of a bill of the same title reported from the Senate Finance Committee on April 14th, 1874, relating to National banks in liquidation, and proceedings to enforce individual liability of stockholders.

Mr. HILMAN introduced a bill to amend the act of June 20, 1874, amending the charter of the Freedmen's Savings & Trust Company, &c. Referred to the Committee on Finance. The bill provides that in case of the resignation or death of any of the present commission the survivors shall carry on the work. Authority is given to sell property at public or private sale, and compromise debts. It also provides that when the commissioners are prepared to make dividends, said dividends shall be paid by Assistant Treasurers or Government depositors throughout the country.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House reassembled to-day. The Speaker occupied the chair in apparently good health. There were but few members absent.

A New Member Sworn In.

The oath of office was administered to R. J. Biddle, of Tennessee, elected for the unexpired term of Mr. Fite, deceased.

A large number of executive communications which had accumulated during the recess were presented and referred.

The Speaker then called on committees for reports, but no committee was ready.

Distributing the President's Message.

On motion of Mr. MORRISON, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Wheeler in the chair, and the usual resolutions for distributing the President's message to the appropriate committees were offered by Mr. MORRISON, and adopted.

The Committee rose and reported the resolutions to the House, when Mr. KASSON called attention to the fact that among the subjects referred to the Committee on Ways and Means were those of the redemption of United States notes, the partial repeal of the legal tender acts, and gradual reduction of legal tender notes.

Mr. KASSON suggested that as these subjects were specially within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the reference of them to the Committee on Ways and Means would be apt to cause clashing between the two committees.

Mr. MORRISON said it was almost impossible to separate its subjects so that there should be no clashing between committees, but the Committee on Ways and Means, in preparing these resolutions, had followed precedents, and tried to keep the several committees within the line of their respective duties.

The subject was further discussed by Messrs. Townsend (Pa.), Cox, Wood, Burchard (Ills.), Kelley (Pa.), and Garfield, the point of the discussion being that the legislation referring to legal tender notes belonged to the Committee on Ways and Means, while that referring to National bank notes belonged to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Finally the resolutions were adopted, giving the Committee on Banking and Currency control of the subject of banks, banking and currency, and the resumption of specie payments by National banks.

Bills Introduced and Referred.

By Mr. FERRY, to provide for the payment of judgments of the Alabama Commission as soon as possible after the 22d of January next.

Also for an equestrian statue in Washington of Zachary Taylor, the twelfth President of the United States.

By Mr. O'BRIEN, a resolution directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to investigate the disbursements for the support of the Marine Corps, and to inquire into the expediency of abolishing such corps or transferring it to the army. Adopted.

Also a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to whether any officers of the navy or Marine Corps over the age of sixty-two years are still retained on the active list, and if so, why they have not been retired. Adopted.

By Mr. GOODE, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to whether the eight steam vessels authorized by the act of the 10th of February, 1873, have been constructed, and if so, what has been their cost. Adopted.

Also instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire and report whether any materials belonging to the Government have been fraudulently or wrongfully removed from the navy yards, and whether there have been any unlawful combinations for the purchase of the same.

Also whether any part of the money appropriated for the construction of the eight steam vessels of war authorized by the act of the 10th of February, 1873, has been misapplied for political purposes, or used in any manner to promote the success of the Republican party, and especially whether any money has been paid to incompetent persons, possessing no mechanical skill, who have been employed in the navy yards on the condition, expressed or implied, that they would vote for the nominees of the Republican party.

Mr. KASSON suggested that the inquiry go back a few years further and include the Democratic party.

Mr. GOODE preferred the resolution in its present form, not caring to go back to the times before the deluge.

Mr. LAWRENCE remarked that the resolution specified no navy yard.

Mr. GOODE—It specifies all the navy yards of the country.

Mr. HOLMAN suggested to strike out the words "Republican party" and substitute for them the words "any political party."

Mr. GOODE agreed to modify the resolution accordingly, whereupon Messrs. HALE (Me.), GARFIELD and other Republicans said there was no opposition to the resolution on that side.

The resolution as thus modified was agreed to.

By Mr. MUNROE, to protect the postal rights of inmates of insane asylums.

Also a resolution instructing the Committee on Education and Labor to inquire into the expediency of making a moderate appropriation, on the ratio of illiteracy, for States which have established or will establish a permanent system of common schools for the education of their youth. Adopted.

By Mr. DOUGLASS, a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the affairs of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company and its several branches, the cause of its failure, the parties responsible therefor, &c., with the names and residences of all debtors of the company. Adopted.

By Mr. MORRIS (Va.), to restore to the pension rolls the names of persons stricken therefrom for disloyalty.

By Mr. CALDWELL (Ala.), a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the number of United States troops stationed in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana on the 6th of December, 1875. Adopted.

By Mr. MILLIKEN, authorizing tobacco producers to sell tobacco by retail in the leaf.

By Mr. DURHAM, for the benefit of the Christian church of Danville and of the Madison Female Academy of Richmond, Kentucky.

By Mr. WHITE, that all pensions on account of death or wounds or disease contracted in the service since March, 1861, shall commence from the date of death or discharge.

Also to economize in the collection of the whisky tax in remote and out of the way localities.

Also to insure the success of the International Exhibition at Philadelphia, and to maintain the honor of the nation.

Also to pay soldiers and sailors who are entitled to county lands a dollar per acre for those lands.

By Mr. BRIGHT, for the benefit of the Presbyterian church of Murfreesboro.

Mr. BRIGHT gave notice that he would next Tuesday move the House to adopt suitable proceedings in relation to the death of the late ex-President Johnson.

By Mr. WHITTHORNE, to improve the navigation of the Tennessee river.

Also fixing the rate of postage on written legal matter.

Also to amend the Texas Pacific Railroad act.

By Mr. DEBBRELL, for the improvement of the Tennessee and Hiawassa rivers.

Also to establish a United States District Court at Chattanooga.

The Soldiers of the Late War.

By Mr. CARSON, a resolution recognizing the brave and gallant services rendered by loyal soldiers to the country in the time of its greatest need and peril, earnestly recommending to the people the utmost care and watchfulness over the rights and interests of these brave men by securing employment for them; (all other things being equal) the soldier shall have preference over the civilian, and declaring that the House is in favor of giving liberal pensions to diseased and crippled soldiers, their widows and children, and their dependent fathers and mothers.

The previous question was seconded—142 to 9—and the resolution was agreed to amid laughter on both sides of the House.

Investigations Ahead.

Mr. MORRISON offered a resolution directing the several committees having charge of matters pertaining to the Indian affairs, military affairs, naval affairs, post-offices, public lands, public buildings and grounds, claims, and war claims, to inquire into any abuses in the administration and execution of existing laws affecting those branches of the public service, with a view to ascertain what changes and reformation can be made so as to promote integrity, economy and, efficiency; also instructing the committees to report forthwith in the several departments to proceed at once, as required by the rules of the House, to examine into the state of the accounts and expenditures of the respective departments, whether all moneys have been disbursed in conformity with the appropriation laws, and what provisions are necessary to be adopted to provide more perfectly for the proper application of public moneys, and to secure the Government against demands unjust in character or extravagant in amount. Adopted.

Pacific Railways.

Mr. LAWRENCE offered a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the Judiciary Committee to report a law to compel the Pacific Railway Companies to indemnify the Government for interest advanced on subsidy bonds issued to the companies. He said the Supreme Court has recently decided that the Government is bound to pay the interest on subsidy bonds, and no provision is made for reimbursement except that where freight or passengers are carried for the Government one-half the charges may be credited on the advance. The subsidy bonds amount to sixty-five million dollars, and the interest paid by the Government over and above freight charges credited is over twenty-seven million dollars. The Attorney General estimated that the railroad companies would owe the Government two hundred million dollars at the maturity of the bonds in about twenty years. This will be lost to the Government unless we now legislate to indemnify. This is the object of the resolution, to save the Government from the loss of two hundred million dollars.

Official Patronage.

Mr. FORT offered a resolution declaring that the doctrine just enunciated by the House in the adoption of the resolution offered by Mr. Carson is so wise and just that it should be followed by the officers of the House in filling subordinate places under them, and instructing them in all such cases to give to well qualified Union soldiers the preference over soldiers of the late Confederate army. [Laughter.] He moved the previous question on its adoption.

The previous question was not seconded—78 to 103.

Mr. WARD (N. N.), remarking that this was the Centennial year, a year in which all past dissensions, difficulties and controversies should be forgotten, moved to refer the resolution to the Select Committee on Centennial Celebration. He wanted the House to go to business, and have no more buncombe.

The motion was agreed to—121 to 91—and the resolution was accordingly refered.

Mr. HARRISON offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the distribution of the patronage of the House of Representatives, and of the Government generally, those elected, who by law have the appointment of subordinates, should only regard the Jeffersonian test—Is he honest? Is he faithful? Is he capable? And that recent events in the Federal administration give peculiar emphasis to the Democratic sentiment.

[Laughter.] Adopted.

The Chicago Custom House.

Mr. CAULFIELD offered a resolution stating that certain charges have been made implying fraud and mismanagement in the construction of the custom house and post-office building in Chicago, and instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to enter into an investigation of such charges. Adopted.

The House at 4:10 adjourned.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Question of President Pro Tem. of the Senate.

The Election of Senator Ferry Pronounced Legal.

A Bill for the Redemption of Legal Tender Notes.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, January 5, 1876.

President Pro Tempore.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met this morning, took up the Edmunds resolution, and after discussion unanimously decided that Senator Ferry is the legally elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate. The question was then raised, "Has the Senate power to remove the President *pro tempore* and elect another, in case of the death of the Vice President?" but upon which no vote was taken. As near as can be ascertained, a majority of the committee hold that the Senate has not such power. All the members agree that the Senate can elect a new President *pro tempore* at pleasure during the life of the Vice President, but a majority incline to the belief that in case of a permanent vacancy in the Vice Presidency, the President *pro tempore* at once becomes permanent President of the Senate, and beyond the power of the Senate to change. The question will be further discussed at the next meeting of the committee. The legality of Mr. Ferry's election has, however, been permanently settled in his favor. The power of the Senate to change is only in debate.

DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1876

President Pro Tem. of the Senate.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met this morning to consider the Edmunds resolution calling for a new election on the 7th inst. of a President *pro tem.* of the Senate. After an hour's session the committee adjourned till to-morrow without taking final action. An expression of opinion was obtained by a vote on the question whether or not the Senate has a legal right to elect a presiding officer at the present time. On this Messrs. Morton, Cameron (Wis.) and Wadleigh voted in the affirmative, and Messrs. Cooper and Morrimon in the negative. Mr. Mitchell did not vote.

Redemption of Legal Tender Notes.

The following is the full text of the bill introduced to-day by Senator Morrill, of Vermont, to provide for the redemption of legal tender United States notes, and for other purposes:

Be it enacted, &c., That to further enable the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for the redemption of legal tender United States notes in accordance with the existing law he is authorized to issue, sell or dispose of at not less than par in legal tender United States notes, of either description of bonds of the United States, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4½ per cent. per annum, described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," with like qualities, privileges and exemption, to the extent necessary to carry into full effect the act of Congress approved January 14, 1875, entitled "An act for the resumption of specie payments," and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid, and said legal tender notes so obtained upon the issue of said bonds shall be held and considered as part of the final redemption of such notes provided for in the act of Congress first last mentioned, and shall be treated accordingly, and canceled; Provided, that the principal of the bonds herein authorized may be made redeemable at any time after ten years from date, and not exceeding forty years from the date of issue.

SEC. 2. That all contracts entered into or made after the first day of January, 1878, shall be payable in accordance with the legal tender standard of gold and silver, unless otherwise provided at the time of the contract.

SEC. 3. That all National banking associations shall be and hereby are required to hold in coin as part of their lawful money reserve, on and after the first day of January, 1877, one-fourth; after the first day of January, 1878, one-half, and after the first day of October, 1878, three-fourths.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 5, 1876.

L. S. & M. S. R. R.

The *Evening Post* says: At a meeting of the directors of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company in this city this morning, the following report from the Auditor of business transacted during the six months ending December 31, 1875, was presented: Gross earnings, $7,545,000; operating expenses and taxes, $5,031,000; net earnings, $2,494,000; interest on the bonded debt, three per cent. bonds, one year's dividend, payable February 1st, 1876, on guaranteed stock, $1,419,000; balance, $1,075,000. The road, machinery and property of the company have been in all respects fully maintained at the standard of high condition. The bonded debt of the company at this date is $56,250,000; diminution of the sinking fund, the obligation of which has been fully complied with, $200,000. A dividend of two per cent. upon the capital stock of the company was ordered, payable February 1st, out of the earnings during the past six months.

News Monopoly.

John J. Kiernan, who obtains European financial news and sends it over the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company's wires to his customers, has obtained an injunction restraining the Manhattan Gold and Stock Telegraph Company from sending his dispatches to their customers until thirty minutes after being sent to the plaintiff's customers. The court holds that the plaintiff, in placing the dispatches on the Gold Exchange bulletin, makes only a qualified publication, which does not imply a forfeit of his rights in them.

Business Suspension.

Hunting & Co., manufacturing jewelers, John street, have failed, to the surprise of the trade.

William B. Cooper, Jr., hemp and jute dealer in Pearl street, is reported to have made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The liabilities are said be be heavy.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

New Hampshire Republican State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., January 5.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated P. C. Cheney, of Manchester, for Governor, and William A. Pierce, of Portsmouth, for Railroad Commissioner.

The resolutions favor specie payment; a revenue tariff, with incidental protection; true reconciliation with our Southern brethren; proclaim unalterable opposition to a third term; that freedmen shall have full, fair and free exercise of every right of citizenship; that a just and forbearing policy towards the South shall be observed, and that the present administration meets with their highest approbation and commends their honesty. Hence no support with the beginning of this Centennial year a better assorted stock and lower prices than ever before.

WE APPEND A

Few Special Bargains!

New Black Gros Grain Dress Silks at $1.50 and $1.75.

New Black Silks at $2.50, well worth $3.

New Seal Brown Silks at $1 40—extra quality.

New Myrtle Green, Navy Blue Silks at very low prices.

Large assortment Tycoon Repps at 18c to 20c.

Choice New Tycoon Repps, just received.

The greatest bargains will be found in our

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

As we have marked down some 50c goods to 25c, and some 75c goods to 50c; also, some $1 goods to 50c—many of them All Wool Fabrics and desirable shades.

FINE CLOAKS

AT LESS THAN COST.

Ladies who have deferred their Cloak purchases until now, can get a positive bargain from our recent purchases and large stock—all reduced.

A large lot of BLACK ALPACAS at 37½c and 50c; very fine goods, purchased at about 60c on the dollar, and offered at a small profit.

Large arrivals of NEW BLACK CASHMERES, special and extra value at 85, 90, 95c and $1; New 46-inch Black Cashmeres at 95c.

Boggs & Buhl,

128 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.

☞For Additional Telegrams See Fourth Page.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The Vineland (N. J.) Grand Jury has indicted Landis for the murder of Carruth.

—Joseph Bork, the defaulting City Treasurer of Buffalo, returned on Wednesday and gave himself up.

—General Morrow thinks that to reduce the army much below its present strength would end in detriment to the service.

—The Ohio State Agricultural Convention met at Columbus on Wednesday, seventy-four counties being represented.

—Hamilton, Richardson & Whitney, dry goods jobbers of Boston, are reported failed. The liabilities are placed at $350,000.

—An unknown man, believed to be a tramp, was killed by cars on Wednesday morning, between Cleveland and Berea, Ohio.

—Capt. Sawyer, of the ship Orpheus, which collided with the Pacific, in the Pacific Ocean, will be placed on trial before the United States Commissioner at San Francisco to-day for wilfully wrecking his ship.

—The boiler of a portable saw-mill exploded on Wednesday morning five miles below Gallipolis, Ohio, on the West Virginia side of the river, instantly killing Lafe Copple and John Ary, and slightly wounding two others.

—Last Sunday evening Annie Carter, a colored girl living at the house of a colored man in Manchester, Mo., gave birth to a male child during the absence of the family. She mashed its head with an axe, and buried it in the ash heap in the yard.

—A Jackson (Miss.) dispatch says combinations are forming against Lamar that threaten his defeat for the Senate, though his friends are confident. In a private caucus last night Gen. Lowry withdrew from the Senatorial contest, leaving the race between Lamar and Gen. Geo. Most.

—Governor Ames' message to the Mississippi Legislature opens by calling attention to the late State election, and recites the events occurring at Clinton in September, and says that lawless bands of men controlled two other counties prior to that time, and that violence reigned elsewhere in the State, and appeals came for protection from all directions.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Rignold's support in "Henry V." is now all that could be desired, and the drama is nightly presented with an artistic completeness highly commendable. Mr. Rignold is simply grand. Mr. Bishop (*Pistol*) and Mr. Thorne (*Fluellen*) divided the honors for mirth-provoking powers, and the audience, which was very large, was a very appreciative one, and lost no opportunity of heartily attesting their keen enjoyment of the masterly interpretation of this great creation of the great dramatist. The scenery throughout is very fine. The same piece will run during the entire week.

Trimble's Varieties.

The attractions during the present week at this place of amusement are such as to nightly attract full houses. The "Living Statues" are well calculated to draw, and do.

Library Hall—Titiens Concert.

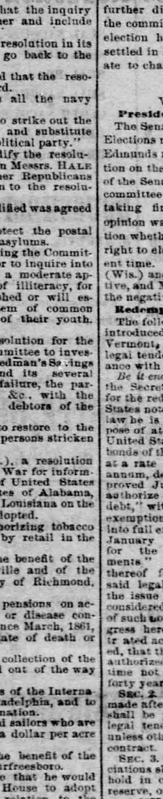
The audience present last evening at the second and last of the Titiens concerts was quite equal to the one on Monday evening in number, and but little less enthusiastic. The programme published in this column yesterday was fully carried out, and in addition thereto there were two or three encores, M'lle Titiens responding to one by giving "Home, Sweet Home," in a style that fairly set the audience wild with delight. Two new artists appeared who were not on the programme for Monday night—Mme. Caroline Sauret, pianist, and Mr. W. H. McDonald, basso. Mme. Sauret's execution was artistic and finished, and deserved better of an audience that was otherwise rather lavish in its praise. Mr. McDonald did so well that he was enthusiastically encored, and in both appearances he acquitted himself in such a manner as to give great promise of his future success as a professional.

A splendid Steinway grand piano was used at both the Titiens concerts in this city.

THE prettiest actress in London is Miss Minnie Walton, the leading lady at the Haymarket Theatre. She came all the way from San Francisco. Her beauty and ability have won popularity even in London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.



The House that Sells the Great

WHITE RIVER FLOUR,

The Best Flour

For the Money in the United States.

FULL AND COMPLETE LINE

GROCERIES.

January 4th, 1876.

B. & B.,

128 Federal St.

This is the Season for Bargains. People Expect Them. Call and You Shall not be Disappointed,

As our entire stock has been marked down, and in connection with recent large purchases of goods, in many instances, less than cost of importation or production. Hence we commence with the beginning of this Centennial year a better assorted stock and lower prices than ever before.

WE APPEND A

Few Special Bargains!

New Black Gros Grain Dress Silks at $1.50 and $1.75.

New Black Silks at $2.50, well worth $3.

New Seal Brown Silks at $1 40—extra quality.

New Myrtle Green, Navy Blue Silks at very low prices.

Large assortment Tycoon Repps at 18c to 20c.

Choice New Tycoon Repps, just received.

The greatest bargains will be found in our

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

As we have marked down some 50c goods to 25c, and some 75c goods to 50c; also, some $1 goods to 50c—many of them All Wool Fabrics and desirable shades.

FINE CLOAKS

AT LESS THAN COST.

Ladies who have deferred their Cloak purchases until now, can get a positive bargain from our recent purchases and large stock—all reduced.

A large lot of BLACK ALPACAS at 37½c and 50c; very fine goods, purchased at about 60c on the dollar, and offered at a small profit.

Large arrivals of NEW BLACK CASHMERES, special and extra value at 85, 90, 95c and $1; New 46-inch Black Cashmeres at 95c.

Boggs & Buhl,

128 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.

N. B.—One bale of Fine Russia Crash, slightly wet, purchased at an underwriter's sale.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUSSLEMAN & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO, also the celebrated

GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY

To be had in Pittsburgh at R. & W. Jenkinson's, John Fullerton & Son, J. W Taylor, Martin Heyl, T. J. Wallace, J. M. Sichel & Co., E. Poerstell & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, T. C. Jenkins, Knox & Orr, Herzog & Beckman, Means Sweeney, also all other Tobacco and Grocery Houses.

FALLEN FORTUNES

A NOVEL,

By JAMES PAYN,

AUTHOR OF

"Lost Sir Massingberd," "Walter's Word," etc.,

BEGINS IN

APPLETON'S JOURNAL

FOR THIS WEEK.

Price 10 cents per Number; $4 per annum.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers.

236

Pennsylvania Female College,

PITTSBURGH (EAST END).

Rev. THOMAS C. STRONG, D.D., President.

The SECOND TERM will commence on WEDNESDAY, January 5, 1876.

The course of study is complete in each department. The training thorough. The government that of a Christian Home.

Applications for catalogues or entrance to be made to the President. 159-TTHS

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.—At Pittsburgh, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1876. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benjamin F. Biber, of the city of Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

j3-TH FRANK W. SMITH, Assignee.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK.

MASONIC DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 4, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on demand, free of all tax.

G. O. C. MCLEAN, Cashier.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, ALLEGHENY, PA., January 3, 1876

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS per share, on the Capital stock out of the earnings of the last three months, payable on and after the 12th inst.

H. A. SPANGLER, Acting Cashier.

FREEHOLD BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, 68 Smithfield street, PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT out of the profits of the past three months, payable on demand, free of taxes.

S. GEORGE, JR., Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT out of the earnings of the last six months, payable forthwith free of tax.

W. MCCANDLESS, Cashier.

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK.—A dividend of six per cent. will be paid on and after Jan. 11th. WM. R THOMPSON, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE CASH INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of eight per cent. ($4 00 per share) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th inst.

JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CITY INSURANCE CO., 64 Fourth Avenue (Second Floor), PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1876.

DIVIDEND NO. 6.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2 50) per share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 15th inst.

JOHN R. GLONINGER, Secretary.

OFFICE MANUFACTURERS & MERCHANTS INS. CO., No. 37 Wood street, PITTSBURGH, Jan. 4, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars per share, Two Dollars payable in cash on demand, and One Dollar to be credited on stock notes.

JAS. M. KENNEY, Secretary.

...nual message is of local interest ...ooth, polished mes... HARTRANFT writes. ... of topics, it touches ...n act, and declares that ...eally neutralized it, leav... influence or force. About ... the message is devoted to ...jects, chiefly those of a finan... He thinks we should have ...yments without convulsion, and ...owing lucid paragraph explains ex... ...ow to [illegible] ... of coin ... [illegible] ... specie payments. ... claims a restoration of specie pay... ...ment without any considerable ... The problem does not seem difficult. Resumption by ... will accomplish ... by the banks. The ... daily by greater ... by the banks. The ... provide for the payment of such portion of the outstand... ...ecessary notes as the public, not wishing to retain for use will ... for redemption. The ... required in coin, if the prepara... ...tions be wisely conducted so as to secure public confidence, will be what is necessary to replace the fractional currency and to supply such individuals as prefer coin to paper for their little stores of money; and also what is necessary to constitute a central reservoir of reserves against the fluctuations of international balances and for the banks. To secure a sufficient quantity by intercepting from the current of precious metals flowing out of this country, and by acquiring from the stocks which exist abroad, without disturbing the equilibrium of foreign money markets, is a result to be worked out by a study of all the conditions, and the elements to fulfill those conditions, and by the invention of the plans adopted, with practical skill and judgment. Redemption, beyond this provision of coin, can be effected as other business payments are effected—or in any method which converts investments without interest into investments upon interest, on terms the holders will accept—and by such measures as would keep the aggregate amount of the currency self-adjusting during all the process, without creating, at any time, an artificial scarcity, and without exciting the public imagination with alarms which impair confidence, contract the whole large machinery of credit and disturb the natural operations of business. The best resource for redemption, is that furnished by public economies; and a stronger public credit than now, to result from sounder finances, and will reduce the annual cost of the national debt."

For definiteness of plan, and smoothness of resumption, commend us to the above. "When the stars fall, we will gather gray ...lurks." It is *low* to realize all the smoothly stated conditions in the above that we are interested in. The fact that we must have gold to resume upon is clear, but how to intercept the out-flow, is the trouble. We refer that to the *Post*.

DEMOCRACY AND FINANCES.

It is currently stated that Senator McDONALD, of Indiana, expresses the belief that the Democrats in Congress will vote unitedly for the repeal of the Resumption act. It is also affirmed, in this connection, that a programme has been made up, which involves the selection of Mr. HENDRICKS as the Presidential candidate of the Democracy; and that the repeal is in the interest of HENDRICKS' nomination. With this we have nothing to do. The Democrats can manage their fights in their own way, and we do not presume to care for, or interest ourselves in them. Whatever their motive, and irrespective of its effects on schemes within the Democratic party, we hope the repeal of the law under mention will be effected. Some doubt is expressed as to the success of the repeal movement in the Senate, but if the Democracy vote solidly for it there will be no fear but that enough Republican votes will be had for the success of the measure, unless it is made a caucus rule to vote one way or the other. We realize that there are those in the House and Senate who, while they think with us on the subject, are of the opinion that the law should stand in order that we may have harmony. If we put aside the threat to resume, the other features of the law are not particularly objectionable. They result in an elastic currency, and are, in fact, not seriously objectionable. But the threat to resume, and the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury has power, under the bill, to seriously disturb the finances of the country, constitute the objectionable features of the bill. If the Resumption feature could be repealed without disturbing the acceptable features of the bill, it would be well. Yet we think the repeal of the entire bill better than no action.

We have gone over this subject so frequently, that we hesitate to restate propositions that seem to us clear and sound. If the Resumption act really tends to bring about resumption, it would be commendable; but, in our judgment, it actually prevents the early return of specie payments, and hence defeats its own aim. That part of the bill giving the Secretary of the Treasury power to sell bonds and apply the proceeds towards securing specie payments, has amounted to nothing in reality. About ten millions of greenbacks have been retired, but it is now distinctly seen that this brings us no nearer specie payments. At this rate it will take fifteen years to get the volume of greenbacks sufficiently reduced to admit of resumption with our present stock of gold. It must be palpable to every person who has given the subject thought, that the great necessity is, not to draw down the volume of greenbacks, but to accumulate a stock of gold. This done, under circumstances that admit of our keeping it, and we are in position to resume. Until this is done, it is folly to think we can resume.

The phase of the problem is surrounded by a sufficient number of facts for us to reason clearly upon it. The great difficulty under which we labor is that we owe a large sum abroad, on which we have agreed to pay interest in gold. Our mines yield just about enough gold to pay the interest, and we must send it abroad, because we do not send more of anything else than we buy from abroad. Hence we must develop wealth enough to buy back our bonds, or we must sell more to Europe than we buy from her, or we must send our gold abroad to pay interest. The idea that we can draw gold from Europe is simply absurd. We might, possibly, stop for a time, the outflow of gold, by selling new bonds to Europe in sufficient quantities to pay our annual interest for a few years. But what would be our position when the sale of bonds ended? Suppose we sold, in four years, $350,000,000 of five per cent. bonds, and stopped, by this means, the outflow of so much gold. We would, at the end of that time, be called on to export $17,500,000 annually, in addition to what we now send. How would we manage that? The squeezing process, however it may be viewed, works badly.

On the other hand, were the activities of our people fully developed, we would gain rapidly in real, substantial wealth. If the people wish it, and the country prospers with it, what matters it to any one that the volume of greenbacks should be $400,000,000? The relative price of greenbacks, as compared with gold, is not the test of the credit of the Government. The price of our bonds, and the rate of interest we must pay, are the real test. Green backs, in their relation to gold, do not go up or down, as the credit of the Government is better or worse. They are among the people, who own them, and who care nothing for variations in nominal value. They are used as currency, and as such are freely passed from hand to hand. The idea that the credit of the Government depends on a bull or bear movement in gold, in Wall street, is simply absurd. It rests upon the good faith with which it deals with its bonds. Let it pass its interest, or fail to redeem its obligations, and we would see how it would go. But having paid its interest in gold, the world cares nothing for its greenback circulation. These are our home currency, and are simply the medium of exchange, through which commercial transactions are carried forward and wealth developed. Let us quietly use them, till we have the wealth to redeem our debt, and specie payments will come in their regular order.

PERSONAL.

THE wife of Senator Thurman is seriously ill in Washington.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN is writing her recollections of the stage.

A CHICAGO paper has got to speaking of Olive Logan as "Ol Sykes."

HON. WAYNE MCVEAGH has removed his law office from Harrisburg to Philadelphia.

MR. FRE-LING-HUY-SEN is suggested by a Rahway paper as the best man for Minister to China.

A PHILADELPHIAN advertises for a girl who is a sincere Christian and won't burn the meat all up.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE spent a few hours at the residence of Hon. J. D. Cameron, Harrisburg, one day last week.

HERBERT SPENCER is fifty-five years old and has never been married. He delights in children's sports, and likes a roaring farce.

EPHRAIM RUSSELL, who died recently in Maine, aged 102, was one of twelve children, all of whom lived to be over 80, and one to be 100.

MARY CHARLES, daughter of General Rosecrans, was admitted to profession as an Ursuline Nun, recently, her uncle, Bishop Rosecrans, officiating.

MRS. OATES is said to be engaged to the son of a prominent clergyman in Philadelphia. The lady secured a divorce from her husband about a month ago.

MR. THOMAS HUGHES has withdrawn from the press his reminiscences of the late Canon Kingsley, written under the title of "Parson Lot." He has done it at the request of Mr. Kingsley's family.

MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who has been in Springfield, Ill., since her stay in the insane asylum, continues to improve in health and spirits and visits among her friends. She lives with the family of Mr. Vinian Edwards, her brother-in-law.

SIR ANTHONY ROTHSCHILD, who died in London on Tuesday was second son of Baron Nathan Meyer de Rothschild, the founder of the Rothschild house in England, and at all times one of its most industrious and useful members. He was made a Baronet in 1848, but having no taste for political action did not figure in that direction. Some of the largest operations of the house were arranged and carried out by Sir Anthony, and his judgment in relation to financial matters on an extensive scale was safe and reliable. He was engaged in the late sale of Suez Canal shares by the Khedive to England, acting as the agent of Premier Disraeli. His death will be a heavy loss to the London house. No estimate can yet be made of his wealth, but it is immense.

FOREIGN NOTES.

IT IS reported that the ex-Queen of Spain, Isabella, is fatally ill.

A SECTION of the Brazilian cable, between Lisbon and Madrid, is broken.

MRS. THOMAS, or Thomassen, widow of the Bremenhaven dynamitic assassin, has delivered to the Berlin police her husband's voluminous correspondence.

THERE is a great uneasiness in Egypt on account of no late news being received from Colonel Gordon, the Khedive's commander of the expedition to Africa.

THE Mayor of Hatwich, England, gave a supper to the captain and crew of the tug Liverpool, for their bravery in rescuing so many persons from the wreck of the Deutschland, and divided $150 among the men.

MANY of the miners on a strike in Belgium have resumed work. The Burgomaster of Louvere denies that the officers used firearms in the recent disturbances, or that the disturbances were serious. Troops will patrol the district, though it is not likely their services will be required.

A LETTER from Ragusa says all information confirms the opinion that not only an Austrian occupation of the insurrectionary provinces is determined upon, but that some foreign occupation is absolutely necessary as a precaution against the probable massacre of Christians wherever they are unarmed and helpless.

IT is now said that Mr. Cave, the British special commissioner, and the Khedive, are on the best of terms, and that Nubar Pasha resigned because he was dissatisfied with the separation of the Commerce and Foreign portfolios, both of which he had heretofore administered. On account of the rumors of disagreement a heavy fall occurred in Egyptain securities, which, however, has been in a great part recovered.

THOMAS HUGHES, invited to be umpire in the international match between the British and American college oarsmen in American waters, says the pressing necessities of his every day home duties will prevent his going to the United States, but fervently hopes the contest may take place. His only fear is that some members of the British crews are pecuniarly unable to embrace the occasion, although in spirit they would enthusiastically accept the American challenge.

ON Tuesday, at Dublin, there was a conference of the members of the House of Commons who belong to the Home Rule party. They decided to support the land bill to be introduced by Mr. Butt. The basis of this bill will be the fixing of tenants' rents. Mr. Butts will also ask leave to introduce a bill making better provision for university education in Ireland. At the close of the Easter recess the attention of the House will be called to the severity of the coercion act, taxation, cattle trade, and the amnesty bill.

STOKES, the witness in the trial of Wainwright for the murder of Harriet Lane at Whitechapel, England, has been banquetted by the Lane family. Harriet Lane's mother was carried from her bed and made a long speech, presenting a memorial to be handed down by Stokes to his posterity. Stokes is burlesqued in the London pantomimes, and is dot a favorite with the people. He has received a number of letters threatening his life. The Hen and Chickens, where Harriet Lane was to have been buried, has been hired as a missionary hall by some religionists, who quoted scripture: "Where sin abounded, grace shall much more abound."

GEN. GRANT'S SCHOOL DAYS.

Reminiscences of the Old Log School House in Clermont County, Ohio.

Away up in a small hollow, just this side of Amelia, in Clermont county, there stood, a few years ago, an old school house, weather-beaten, tumble-down, and disused, which the old inhabitant pointed out as the place where Ulysses S. Grant received his early education. The building has since been torn down, we believe, but there are recollections connected with it which have become of historical interest since Headley's "Hero Boy" has figured so largely in the history of his country.

"Nobody thought when Grant was a boy," said an old citizen of Clermont county, who attended this school at the same time the President did, "that he would ever amount to much. The most promising boy in school at that time was one named Henry Watley. He was at the head of the class in mathematics, geography, spelling, and all the other studies, and everybody prophesied great things of him; but he is now running a forty acre farm up in Warren county."

"How did Grant average in his studies?"

"Only middling. He would never be called dull, but he was never brilliant. He used to spend a great deal of his time in reading the life of Napoleon, which interfered considerably with his school duties, until the teacher destroyed that book by putting it into the stove."

"Was he punctual in his attendance?"

"Very. He never stayed away from school unless compelled to by circumstances. He was never late, either, but was among the first to reach the schoolhouse in the morning."

"Was he a noisy boy?"

"No, sir. Although courteous to everybody, he was not loud-mouthed, like the other boys, but spoke in a low and quiet tone of voice, with unusual dignity for one of his years."

"We always called him Hiram at school," continued the old stager. "Nobody ever thought of calling him Ulysses; and after the capture of Vicksburg, when we had not heard from him for years, a great many of us did not know or even imagine that it was the boy who used to go to the old log school-house in the hollow."

"Was Grant a playful boy?"

"Not by any means. You never could get him to take part in any game or sport except a snow-ball fight. In that he delighted. But as far as 'ball pen' or ball playing was concerned, he would never take any part, but would sit on a fence or stump and look on."

"During his school days did he ever exhibit signs of the persevering spirit for which he has since become noted."

"I can't remember but one occasion, and this was when the schoolmaster flogged him to make him give up a jackknife, with which he had been cutting the side of his desk. The schoolmaster demanded the knife, but Grant refused to give it up. The teacher tried to take it away, but could not do it. He then sent out into the woods and got a long, black hickory switch, with which he belabored the future President to make him surrender the knife. But Grant persistently declined, and at last the pedagogue was forced to stop from sheer exhaustion. This instance was forcibly recalled to mind when he made the famous remark: 'I will fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer,' and by many other similar incidents in his future career.

"I saw Grant when he was here at the Burnet House in 1872," continued our interviewer, "and he was the first to recognize me and to give me a cordial hand shake. He even came through a large crowd of dignitaries to shake hands with an old schoolmate."

THE THIRD TERM QUESTION.

Points of the Religious and Protestant Third Term Under-current.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, January 3, 1876.—Precisely how much the Independent Press has done to bring about the supposed anomaly of a Third Term in the Presidency, of course can never be known. But if the unexampled compliment of being previously assailed for a Third Term were to be followed by the unexampled honor (to the present incumbent) of being chosen or even run for a Third Term, he will have his personal opponents, not friends, to thank for the latter as he now has them to thank for the former distinction. The independent section of the opposition is in a better position to understand the silent sentiment of the thinking public than either of the opposing political organizations. The result of their observation of the strength of candidates stands confessed in the frantic outcry, to head off the popular favorite, of "stamp thief" "Third Term" "Cæsarism" etc. In regular party opposition, all this and the rest of the abuse of the President would have passed as matter of course, but in the Independent Press it has served the purpose of irritating into consciousness and activity the slumbering "Grantism" of the people, and causing it to find a voice through its religious organs for want of political ones—the politicians and political organs not in party opposition to the President, being generally about as anxious as those of the opposite party, to say nothing particularly in favor or defence of him. The immensely increased Independent political thinking of the country—to which the clique of snobs, bitter renegades and heartless adventurers called the Independent Press, gives just such an expression as to be worse than none, an exasperating caricature, the more intolerable for the resemblance, has been in the condition of a volcano in eruption, and so forced to make a new crater at a distance from its proper center. That the topmost red hot projectile thrown out is Bishop Haven, must be ascribed to the natural accident of his being *there*, and not to any sovereign causality of his own, that he was lifted on a simultaneous discharge of two hundred Methodist ministers and followed by fitful volleys of bishops and other clergy, is sufficient proof of the public if not the individual nature of the demonstration.

One needs, in fact, only to read the Independent and Democratic journals to feel that they have poor cause before the rest of the people aware of it to be frightened out of their wits by the elements of popularity and political necessity that are drifting the silent president silently toward a third term, and also at the apathy of the people to the vociferated danger. But I have taken a little trouble lately on my own account, to verify previous impressions, more particularly of the feeling of religious men toward the administration of General Grant. If your readers care to receive a faithful uncolored summary of my observation, they can have just that at once in a few words.

In personal feeling toward the President, I find variations. Some are more and some less warmed toward him by indignation and unjust abuse. Some are more and some less abashed in their own opinion of him by the "fail cry" at his heels. But without considerable exception all agree that the present Executive has dared to bring into the policy of the Government towards the Indian and the Negro a degree of true Christian principal which the most religious of his predecessors never dreamed of, and which is without precedent in the history of any other great Government in the world. For this above all things the distinctively Christian and humane sentiment of the country, so far as I have been able to "sample" it, loves Gen Grant. While generally agreeing also in a high appreciation of the security his character as President affords the country in its two grand interests—the foreign and the financial policy, while holding still more important the stern incorruptibility which pursues and punishes abuses that party Presidents have not felt at liberty to scent to keenly; while sympathizing with Grant in his unequal combat with the tavern and evil of the spoils system, and smarting with him under his defeat by the combined political parties, and appreciating the unprecedented business efficiency of his business departments of the Government, the penal and revenue systems; nevertheless, I find almost all fervently religious men come back to what we date from too great a leaning to the more purely moral interests of justice and mercy?—and freely say that it is in its Indian and negro policy that they want the spirit of the present administration perpetuated. They care little about individual candidates; but if Grant is the only available candidate to continue his firm and fearless protection of these wards of the nation against these spoilsmen of politics who would plunder and debauch the one and enslave the other, then Grant they say, they must have. A prominent Methodist clergyman (not prominently named in this connection), whose first choice is not Grant, but who has paid close attention to the sentiment of his brotherhood, assures me that if there should be no other candidate who can offer the freedmen better than party guaranty of protection, Grant would have the support of two-thirds of the Methodist preachers in the United States for renomination and re-election, and that is the same as to say two-thirds of the votes of the active members of all evangelical denominations.

Concerning the Roman Catholic and Public School question, there is nothing significant toward Grant, to be said in behalf of the religious public. They regard him as standing on a par with some others on this subject, and rely on the overpowering discretion of American statesmen to make and keep the next President, a sound man on that issue. They perhaps think that Grant has the start in the race and the advantage in popularity. As nearly as I can judge—to diverge for a moment—there is to be a stronger initiative in the direction of a third term on this issue, (from the distinctively Protestant, rather than religious influence,) than on any other; and that sooner and stronger than most people suspect. It seems to be the one subject on which the American people and times, are just now ripe for a grand enthusiasm, whether altogether reasonable or not.

As for the third term *per se*, I find as others have, that people have conversed with, and handled the "spook" until they have lost most of their superstitious dread of it. A good many politicians have been alarmists on the subject of Presidential self re-election, during forty years past, but not even Horace Greely, the most powerful and earnest of them, ever succeeded in impressing the people with it. The Civil Service people have far too much confidence in themselves to imagine that a President and an army of office holders can ever so much as influence the freedom of their votes. They have seen two or three Presidents try to get themselves re-nominated, and succeed in making themselves laughing stocks to this day. Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln and General Grant, had their re-elections, almost unquestioned, because they had the people's hearts, and not because they had the offices, and so we proud American voters never doubt it must be with every to-be-re-elected President.

Some of the more thoughtful people, however, prefer to discern a danger in the other direction. They say that the no-third-term rule is necessarily a sinister one, for the benefit solely of the politician guild. Not even in the absence of such a rule could any President ever re-elect himself to a third term; but by means of such a rule or such a cry, the supreme want and wish at once of the country might be thwarted for the benefit of second rate aspirants and their following, just as the "two-thirds rule" has been regularly used in the Democratic party, to kill off its Statesmen, such as Cass and Douglass, and make room in the high places for the little Polks and Pierces. This class of reasoners argue that in fact the no-third-term dogma is nothing but a part of the spoils system of rotation in office, which the so-far-successfull opponents of Civil Service Reform profess to think vital to our liberties in clerks and Presidents alike, but which is really the vital condition of systematic administrative corruption. On the contrary, more permanence and not less in the tenure of office, according to merit, from the President down, is what our public service needs; while the free spirit of the American people tolerates no suggestion of danger from untrammelled liberty of election and re-election, and resents the crafty proposition of the politicians to put it into handcuffs lest it should hurt itself.

"One more third-termer?" Well, I don't know about that. I am quite clear that the way of political safety is the one left us by the framers of the Constitution—that of liberty, not restriction, of the national will in this respect. In other words, our danger lies in not having enough great and good men to go round; in losing by perpetual Presidential change the habit of recognizing and prizing them, and in becoming more and more the fools of politicians, who thrive and multiply like maggots in the corruption of party rotation in office. So much in general. But in the particular, on the other hand, I am tired of the imperfections of a human President like Grant, and want an angel. But, on the other hand, I don't see one for certain in either party. Then again, I am tired of seeing the faithful head of such an administration as this treated—and that without protest—as if he were Catiline and Caligula put Boss Tweed rolled into one, and would like to see the people get just one more chance at the sore-heads, that would give them four years business in plastering their bruises and learning that honesty is the best policy for critics as well as other people. Still, it would be a relief to see the young editors and other amateur marksmen of our saved Union act speedily to practicing at some other target than our noblest soldier, or even to flattering some mean substitute as President. On the whole, I am bothered to know what to wish, and as wishing does no good I shall say, I think I shall leave politics to Providence and stick to my small vocation of letter writing. In the line of that vocation, I have only to add here that the "Central Grant Club," which has just been formed in this city, (no office holders) is about to issue an out-and-out third term address, and has already a number of affiliating Grant clubs in correspondence in other parts of the State, under the management, of men in private station. Its President is said to be in the Custom House, but is not.

VIDI.

Cream Muffins.

One quart of rich milk, or if you can get it, half cream and half milk; one quart of flour, two eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, one of lard, softened together. Beat whites and yolks, separately, very light; then add flour and shortening and a scant teaspoonful of salt, and stir in the flour the last thing, lightly as possible, and have the batter free from lumps. Half fill your well buttered muffin rings, and bake immediately in a hot oven, or your muffins will not be good. Send to the table the moment they are done.

(For the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

The New Year Bells.

BY D. H. MILLER.

The mid-night chimes are pealing forth
The birth-day of the year;
And deep-mouthed guns aloud proclaim
The greeting far and near.
From hill and vale Columbia shouts
The welcome to the skies;
And from the stars the answer comes:
O bright New Year, arise!
Arise and shed thy blessings forth
From sea to farthest sea;
Till all the land shall catch the strain
Of new-born minstrelsy.

Ring, ring ye welcome New Year bells,
Ring love and joy to all;
Ring till each soul beneath the stars
Shall hear the joyous call;
Till hearts of grief shall tune their lyre,
To songs unsung before,
And peace shall wave the glad refrain
On every peopled shore.
Ring to the humble cabin-home.
Mirth, comfort and good cheer;
Ring gladness to the sad of heart
In this Centennial year.

But sh ye mournful New Year bells,
How sad your mid-night strain!
Ye toll a requiem o'er the days
That ne'er will come again.
Days full of sunlight and of grief,
Days bright and mournful too;
But now to each your molten throats
Peal out a last adieu.
O, dying year, bring back to us
The friends we loved of yore!
The dear fond hearts you called to rest
E're life's May-day was o'er.

Give up our treasures, tolling bells,
From out the voiceless grave;
The dear ones that are slumbering there
O bring them back we crave.
Bring back the smiles we loved to see,
The hearts that used to cheer;
And let them smile and cheer us now
On this our bright New Year!
Bring back to us our wasted hours,
The tears we've caused to flow,—
Must these, too, dwell forever with
The dead of long ago?

Ah, yes, they must, sad New Year bells,
The past ye cannot cheer;
Our buried love and buried hopes
Lie with the buried year.
No angel voice, no trumpet tongue
Can e'er restore the hours
That lie along the line of years
Like dead and lifeless flow'rs.
On downward through the banks of time
And folly still will mark the course
Of all who death-ward go.

But can ye tell, ye clanging bells,
What pleasures we shall see,
As we progress along the line
Of events yet to be?
What is there in the dawning year
Of either weal or woe?
Can you unroll the lettered scroll
And these events foreshow?
Can you once touch the magic latch
And swing the door ajar,
And let us view the dual tints,
That sleep on hills afar?

No! no ye cannot, trifling bells,
Ye cannot sketch to me
A single picture that is framed
Within the years to be.
The future ye cannot foreshow,
Nor yet the past recall;
But simply peal the present forth
With this wild mid-night brawl.
Then ring the moment full with joy,
Let pean strains resound;
For though the year now is lost,
The New Year now is found.
January 1, 1876.

Treatment of Old Horses.

What shall we do with old horses, is a question of some importance to the owners of that valuable animal. After years of faithful service under the saddle and in the harness, this old friend of man becomes superannuated; and no longer able to do effective work. What shall we do with him? To turn him out to die would be cruel in the extreme; to sell him to some animal in the shape of a man, who would work over him, would be worse; to keep him up and take good care of him, would be troublesome and expensive, especially to a farmer or other person who is compelled by his occupation to keep two or three horses. Some individuals would be disposed to end his sufferings by poison or by violence, but that is revolting to a person of ordinary sensibility; therefore, the question comes up, "what shall be done with him?"—*Country Gentleman.*

Hungarian Grass for Cows.

The following is the testimony of Dr. Loring respecting Hungarian grass: I believe I can make more milk with this grass, cut and mixed with cornmeal and shorts, than with the best timothy hay, cut and mixed in the same manner. And as some of you remember that you can raise on ordinary land, by sowing the seed of Hungarian grass late in June, from two and half to three and a half tons of good fodder to the acre, and that this crop can be sown after we have ascertained whether we are to have a good crop of hay or not, you will see the value of this grass. I have such a high opinion of it that on my own farm this year and last, I raised from seventy-five to one one hundred tons of it for the purpose of feeding to my milch cows during the winter.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1863.
Assets January 1, 1876. - - - $776,251.86.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. From November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. D. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Oliver, Thomas Bell, O. Fulton, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
First Premium Awarded
AT
PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION
FOR
Brussels Carpets,
FROM
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
Who have just opened an invoice of the new
WOVEN DRUGGETS,
The first that have been made for 2 years, and are especially suited for this market.
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

CARPETS!
A CHOICE STOCK.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!
77 Fifth Avenue,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
HENRY M'CALLUM.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

Window Glass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. aspp267
JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.
DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Window Glass
And dealers in French and Enamelled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876. W
BEST BARGAINS
AT
Wm. Semple's.
Extra Good Value in
DRESS GOODS, SILKS, ETC.,
A Very Large Assortment.
At 12½c, Dark Plaid Dress Goods.
At 12½c, Dark Dress Goods of every variety.
At 15c, Beautiful line of Dark Dress Goods.
At 18¾c, Large line of Dark Dress Goods.
These goods are all new and of newest desirable styles, and much under usual value.
At 16¾c, Colored Alpacas in newest shades, worth easily 25c.
At 25c, A very large stock of Dark Dress Goods, including Colored Alpacas, worth 31c to 35c; Knickerbocker, Arctic and Melton Suitings, and other desirable Suitings, and in value worth from 31c to some usually sold at 50c.
At 50c, Dress Goods of different kinds at one-third less than former prices.
At 50c, 62½c and 70c, extra good Black Cashmeres.
At 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c and 95c, the best value offered anywhere in Black Cashmeres.
At 25c to 87½c, Splendid value in Black Alpacas and Mohairs.
At 75c and $1. Good Black Dress Silks.
At $1.12½, $1.25, $1.37½ and $1.50, Black Dress Silks—good bargains.
At $1.75 and $1.87½, Hand Loom Black Silks, usually sold at $2 and $2.25.
At $1.25, Colored Dress Silks, all colors and shades, a rare bargain.
Some extra good bargains are now offered in a choice assortment of Fiber Dress Goods, of different materials, some at less than cost of manufacture.
Extra inducements off
a liberal reduction from
in all departments, the a
WILLIAM SEMPLE
[☞Our "LADIES' JOURNAL" fo
Matter. Sample Copy MAILED F
1876. 1876.
JANUARY 1st.
ERWIN,
172 & 174 Federal St.
Another invoice of those
Black All Wool Cashmeres,
At 90c and $1. We claim these goods to be the best value in this city at that price.
Colored French and English
Cashmeres,
At 50c, 37½c, 50c, 62½c and 75c. New goods in all the new and and popular shades never so low before.
BARGAINS.
Our Dress Goods Department now contains many exceptional bargains, as we have marked down a great variety of goods to close them out preparatory to taking our annual inventory of stock.
CLOAKS AND JACKETS
We have been unable to supply the demand this season for these goods, particularly those of our own manufacture. We would be pleased to have any lady contemplating the purchase of a garment of this kind to look at our goods before buying.
SPECIAL BARGAINS
In our Blanket, Flannel, Domestic and Housekeeping Departments, well worthy of attention.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,
Allegheny City, Pa.
January 1—Norfolk, Va., Destroyed by British Fleet
—1776.
AND NOW,
JANUARY 1, 1876,
CENTENNIAL YEAR,
Big Profits and Long Prices will be destroyed by
"Our New System."
Ladies' Linen Collar, pair Cuffs and Swiss Tie for.....39c
Ladies' Reversible Cuffs.....19c
Linen Embroidered Set Collar and Cuffs.....49c
Ladies' Work Box with Scissors, Thimble, &c.92c
Corded Border and Embroidered Corner Linen Handkerchief.....28c
Ladies' Silk Neck or Pocket Handkerchief.....39c
Men's Undershirt or Drawers.....38c
Ladies' Very Fine Merino Shirts.....49c
Men's Merino ½ Hose, 2 pair for.....25c
Men's Rib Shaker ½ Hose.....19c
40 Inch Double Steel Corsets.....92c
Ladies' 2 Button Kids.....$1.00
Combination Lap Board.....$1.25
Silk and Cashmere Ties and Bows, Nubias, Hosiery, Gloves, Combs, Shirts, Suspenders, Trimmings, &c., in great variety.
STOCK KEPT FULL ALL THE YEAR.
J. D. CARLISLE,
37 FIFTH AVENUE.

PROFESSIONAL.
JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
ALDERMAN,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,
Office—No. 95 CARSON STREET,
PITTSBURGH, (S. S.)
SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT STREET, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.
OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
No. 99 Water Street.
DANIEL WENKE,
Notary Public.
OFFICE
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GRAFF TUBE WORKS.
WILLIAM GRAFF & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PLAIN AND GALVANIZED
Wrought Iron Pipe,
FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER.
No. 140 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pipe of any size, length or thickness furnished to order. Also pipe cut and fitted to plans for mills, &c.
ARCHITECTS.
HARR & MOSER
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.
E. M. BUTZ, Architect,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,
has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Fine Arts, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.
WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE, 41 FEDERAL STREET.
WORKS: 240 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY.
JNO. GILLESPIE,
Chimney Sweep.
GRATES, FURNACES AND STOVES
SET AND PUT IN ORDER.
All Orders promptly attended to.
Residence No. 14 STRAWBERRY ALLEY.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WEDNESDAY,
POPULAR PRICES
AT
Wm. Semple's.
Unusual Good Value in all Kinds
WOOLEN WINTER GOODS,
Flannels, Blankets, &c.
At 12½, 15 and 18¾c, Good Barred Shirting Flannels. At 20, 22½ and 25c, Extra Heavy Barred Shirting Flannels.
At 28c, Fine Pressed Barred Flannel—worth 37½c.
Lowest prices for Heavy Country and Eastern Flannels, Fine Pressed and Opera Flannels, Plain and Twilled Eastern, Country and Shaker Flannels, Fine Shirting Flannels, Silk Warp and Embroidered Flannels.
Eastern and Country White Blankets.
Eastern and Country Colored Blankets.
Horse Blankets, Buggy Robes, &c.
Lowest prices for Eastern and our own manufacture Quilts, Comforts, Coverlets, Honeycomb Quilts and beautiful Marseilles Spreads, all sizes.
Special bargains in Sacques for Ladies and Misses, in Heaver and Rough Cloth; in new Winter styles of Shawls, Broche, Mourning, Cashmere and Ottoman Shawls, Seal Sacques, Silk Cloaks and Wraps.
Sacquing Cloths of all kinds.
A complete stock of Furs of different kinds.
Ladies' Black and Colored Suits, very low.
Ready-made Clothing, at lowest prices.
All grades of Ladies', Misses' and Children's, Gents' and Youths'
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS and SLIPPERS, GUM OVERSHOES
Of different styles.
ered to Families and oth
retail prices, with a very
dvantages offered to pa
, Nos. 165, 167 a
r January, is now out, containing
REE OF POSTAGE to any address.
Reduction in Prices.
SEAL SACQUES.
SEAL MUFFS.
SEAL BOAS.
SEAL SACQUES, Fur Trimmed.
CLOTH SACQUES.
DRESS SILKS.
DRESS GOODS.
A FULL STOCK OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
BLANKETS, COMFORTS, FLANNELS,
FOR THE COLD WEATHER.
A large stock of Fancy Articles for presents.
Cashmere Lace Scarfs and Bows, Silk Ties, Cravats, L. C. Handkerchiefs in Fancy Boxes, Initial Handkerchiefs.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
35 Fifth Avenue.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.
Great Reduction in the Price
OF
STEAM BOILERS.
THE AMERICAN
Sectional Steam Boiler Co.
Are prepared to furnish their justly celebrated
WEIGAND BOILER!
Of any capacity at prices below that of any other Boiler now in the market. All persons or corporations wishing to put in new Boilers should call and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. We guarantee our Boilers to be as represented. Send pamphlets, testimonials and other information, call on or address the Company, at their office,
No. 27 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
FORT PITT
Boiler, Still and Tank Works.
D. W. C. Carroll & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Tubular, Double-Riveted Tubular, Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers.
Oil Stills and Oil Tanks.
Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans.
Shafting, Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers.
Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges.
Tri-Iron Doors and Coal Chutes.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.
O'Hara Boiler Works
N. SNYDER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Boilers,
OIL TANKS,
Stills, Agitators, Salt Pans, Gasometers, Settling Pans,
PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.
Cor. Second Av. and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.
PENN AVENUE
Boiler Works.
JARED M. BRUSH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM BOILERS, OIL STILLS,
SHEET IRON WORK, &C.
No. 61 Penn Avenue.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CITY CONTROLLER, PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until twelve M., MONDAY, January 10, 1876,

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 4 per cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Pay checks allowed. Drafts collected and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

No. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 6, 1876.

There was a moderate degree of activity in banking circles, and the banks have really done a more profitable business during the past quarter than is usual among them. In general business, the situation remains as we stated it a few days ago. Business is undeniably dull, and everybody seems to be of the opinion that there will be dull times in trade for the next two months. And yet we think there is much more reason for expecting a prosperous year of trade in 1876 than there was at the beginning of 1875. We are not only one year farther from the panic of 1873, and have thus got rid of its worst consequences, but there is no question that the West has grown richer, even in this unsatisfactory year of 1875. Prosperity seems also to have returned to California, and indeed the whole of the Territories west of the Missouri, and from what we hear of recent mining developments in Colorado and Utah, we are tempted to predict greater activity in mining operations than has been known for many years, and possibly a good deal of speculative excitement in mining property before the close of 1876. In the Eastern States, it is true, things do not look quite so favorable. The great cotton and iron manufacturing industries are still greatly depressed. Manufactured goods are selling in many instances below the cost of production, and failures of manufacturers, merchants, and even large banks are very numerous. It is to be presumed that these will end with the year; there will probably be many more before spring. But there are some reassuring circumstances and encouraging features even in the aspects of trade and industry in the East, viz.: Manufactured cotton and woolen goods have got down so low as to be all but probable they will ever be, and any manufacturer that can keep going this winter will in all probability experience better times after next spring. The coin important feature of 1876, however, from a business point of view, is the Centennial. This will not only bring us an influx of thousands of well-to-do foreigners, but will set our own people and their money in motion to an extent that will have a very important influence in starting a general revival of trade.

The failure of Mr. Winthrop G. Ray, a New York merchant well known throughout the West, is announced, and is making a good deal of talk in the sugar trade in New York. Mr. Ray has been in business in New York twenty years.

The suspension of James A. Smith and G. N. & J. A. Smith, woolen manufacturers, Worcester, Mass., is announced. Jas. A. Smith operated three mills in Cherry Valley, Leicester, and Worcester, and, in connection with G. N. Smith, a mill at Millbury, Mass., and another at Graniteville, R. I. These mills ran thirty-six sets of machinery. The liabilities are not known, but are variously reported on the street at from $300,000 to $600,000. The assets are unknown. The creditors are mostly New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Worcester parties, who will meet on to-day to hear a report of the liabilities and assets, which is now being prepared. The mills are still in operation.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	----	6-20's 1868—coupons	120¼
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup	120½	10-40's	117¾
" 1864, all called	—	Currency 6's	122⅜
" 1865	118¾	New 5 per cents	116½
" 1865 new	118½	10-40's—coupon	118
5-20's 1867	----		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	103⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	26¾
Erie	16½	Union Pacific	75⅜
L. S. & M. S.	98	Toledo & Wabash	39
C., C. & I. C.	93	Michigan Cen.	122⅜
St. Paul	35½	Adams Express	102½
Do. Pref.	67¾	American Express	56⅜
Michigan Southern	91	Do. Pref.	84
Do. Central	99	W. Fargo & Co. Ex.	84
North Western Com	38¾	Quicksilver	17¾
Do. Pref.	66¾	Mariposa	11¾
Rock Island	104¾	Hannibal & St. Jos.	21½
Cleve. & Pitts.	89½	Panama	127½
Pacific Mail	31⅝	Ft. Wayne	134
Western Union Tel.	74⅜		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. W. & B. (R.)	34¾	Cen. Trans. (R.)	47
Reading (R.)	44	Empire Se.	—
U. Co. of N. J. (R.)	124½	A. V. R. & T. Co.	—
Oil Creek (R.)	34¾	P. C. & St. L. (R.)	80¼
Lehigh Valley (R.)	62¾		

NEW YORK, January 5, 1876.

Money 7 1-2, loaning at 7 gold and closed at 4; prime mercantile paper 7@8. The customs receipts were $462,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $577,000. The clearings were $52,000,000. Sterling was steady at 484@488.

Gold opened and closed at 112¾, with sales in the interim at 112¾@113¾. The rates paid for carrying were 6, 5, 5½ and 3 per cent. Governments were firm and in good demand. Railroad bonds were strong and higher. There were some large purchases of Union Pacific first's at from 103¾ to 104, the highest price yet reached. Union Pacific land grants rose to 101, and and sinking funds to 94@95. Chicago & Northwest consolidated gold bonds were strong at 86@86¾, Rock Island 7s at 108¾, and Milwaukee & St. Paul's, La Crosse Division, 95¾. Hannibal & St. Joe convertible advanced to 81¾. State securities were quiet. The stock market was weak and lower in early dealings, the decline ranging from ¼ to 1¼ per cent., the latter Michigan Central. Pacific Mail declined to 31⅞. During the hour stocks were strong and higher, the Lake Shore statement and dividend having a tendency to strengthen the market. At the close there was a slight reaction in some cases. The greatest advance was in Pacific Mail, which rose from 31⅞ to 33⅜, closing at the latter figure. Michigan Central also closed from 98¾ to 99¾, with final sales at 99. Lake Shore rose from 60⅞ to 61¾, and afterward fell to 61. Northwest closed firm at 38⅞ to 38¾ for common and 56¼ to 56¾ for preferred. Panama sold at 127½ and closed at 125 bid ex. div. of 3 per cent. The transactions aggregated 92,000 shares, of which 21,000 were Pacific Mail, 4,300 Western Union, 4,000 Erie, 51,000 Lake Shore, and 5,000 Michigan Central.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120¾; do of '65, 115½; do of '65, new, 116¼; do of '67, 119½; do of '68, 120¼; new 5s, 116½; 10-40s registered, 117½; do coupons, 118; currency 6s, 122½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, 6s old, 41½; do 6s, new, 40½; Virginia, old, 35½; do new, 38; Missouri 6s, 100½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 74½; Pacific Mail, 33⅜; Mariposa, 9½; Mariposa preferred, 11½; Adams Express, 111; Fargo Express, 84; American Express, 56½; U. S. Express, 69½; New York Central, 105½; Erie, 16; do preferred, 31½; Hudson, 131; do preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 98½; Panama, 25; Union Pacific stock, 73½; Lake Shore, 61; Illinois Central, 98½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89½; Northwestern, 38½; do preferred, 56¼; C. C. C. & I., 59½; New Jersey Central, 67½; Rock Island, 104½; St. Paul, 35½; do preferred, 67½; Wabash, 3; do preferred, 5½; Fort Wayne, 97½; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 20; Chicago & Alton, 98; do preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 16½; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 117½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 18½; Indiana Central, 5½; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 121½; Chicago, Pekin & St. Joseph, 12½; Central Pacific bonds, 89½; Union Pacific bonds, 89½; Union Pacific land grants, 111.

LONDON, January 5.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £83,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3½ per cent., or ½ below the Bank of England rate. Consols: money, 93 11-16; account, 93 15-16; 5-20s of '65, 104½; 5-20s of 1867, 108½; 10-40s, 106½; new 5s, 105½; New York Central, 97; Erie, 14½; do preferred, 30.

PARIS, January 5.—Rentes, 66f 30c.

FRANKFORT, January 5.—New 5s, 99½.

Cincinnati Horse Market.

During the holiday week business was light, but the present week starts with much better prospects. In the Fifth street auctions for last week sales footed up 250 head. Of last week's sales, there was a shipment to Baltimore of one car load of ordinary driving horses, ranging from $75 to $140 per head; one car load to Richmond, Virginia, of common work animals, ranging from $65 to $75; and one car load to Boston, of extra driving horses, ranging from $150 to $200.—*Commercial.*

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 5, 1876.

General trade continues dull, but there is a more hopeful feeling prevailing in business circles, and on all sides anticipations are indulged in of a speedy revival of business activity, and it is earnestly hoped that these anticipations may be fully realized.

APPLES—The market continues dull; prices weak, favoring buyers; quotable at $3,50a3 per barrel for common to fair, and $3,25a3,50 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—70a75 per gallon.

BEANS—Navies quotable at $1,25 per bushel to the trade, and dull.

BUTTER—Market continues very dull, with the supply steadily accummulating and a stronger disposition to realize; prime to choice rolls, 24a26c.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory, 13½a14c; ditto New York, 14a14½c.

CRANBERRIES—$11a12 per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—8a8¼c.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 10a11c per lb. for prime to choice quarters. Peaches, 12½ a13c for halves.

EGGS—The market continues very dull, and prices have further declined. Fresh may now be quoted at 25c; pickled hard to quote—but few selling.

FLOUR—Spring wheat flours, $6,25a6,50 for Wisconsins; $6,50a6,75 for Minnesotas; winters, $6,00a6,75 for new red and $7 for choice old. Rye Flour, $5a5,25 per barrel. Buckwheat Flour, 4a3¼c per lb.

GROCERIES—Trade continues quiet, but our merchants are hopeful of an early improvement. There is no improvement to note in Coffee, on the contrary our latest advices from Rio and the seaboard markets, indicate that hard-pan has not yet been reached. The latest Rio dispatch, under date of the 1st inst., is decidedly unfavorable to holders; it reports the stock at 270,000 bags, and prices declining. Sugars, Molasses, Syrups and Rice devoid of any new feature deserving of special notice.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard A	10¾
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	10¼
Granulated	11¾	Refined Yellows	9¾
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8¾@9¼
Standard A	10¾		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	20	R. Rio, in pkgs	18
Prime Rio	19@20	R. Rio, loose	17½
Good Rio	18@19	Roasted Java	30
Old Gov. Java	31		

TEAS.

Carolina	8	Rangoon	7

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45@60	Japan	40@85
Gunpowder	50@1 10	Oolong	35@55
Imperial	30@50	Souchong	35@75

FRUITS.

Val. Raisins, per lb	11½	Turkish Prunes	8@9
L. Raisins, per box	2 25	French Prunes	10@12
Currents, per lb	8		

SYRUPS.

Choice	70@75	Fair	55@60
Prime	65@70	Dark	45@50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	65	N.O. strictly prime	62
N.O. prime	60	Demarara	50@55

SOAPS.

Best Wax	7½	Babbitt's Best, per box	7 25
Superior Wax	6½	White Russian, per box	6 00
Woman's Friend	5½		
Duchess, per box	3 50		

GRAIN—There is nothing particularly new to report in connection with the grain markets; business continues dull and prices unchanged. New Penna., Ohio and Indiana red Wheat, $1,20a1,30 for fair to prime; white do white, $1,30a1,40; northwestern red, $1,33a1,35. The Oat market continues quiet and unchanged; mixed Ohio and Penna., 40a41c; do. white, 42a43c, with sales at 43c. New Shelled Corn, on track, is quotable at 50a55c, and old do. at 62a65c, free in elevator; new car, 48a52c, on track, according to quality and condition. Rye is still quoted at 80a83c.

HAY—The market for baled continues dull, but unchanged; quoted at $12a13 for upland prairie and $17a19 for timothy, as to quality.

MILL FEED—Continues dull, but prices remain about as last quoted.

ONIONS—$1,25a1,50 per bbl.

POTATOES—The market continues dull; prime Peach Blows, on track, 40a42c; Peerless, 35a40c.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 11a12c; live Chickens, 45a55c per pair; dressed Turkeys, 14a15c.

PROVISIONS—The general tone of the market is firmer, under the influence of the advices from the west, but there has been no advance in prices in our market as yet. Hogs have stiffened up and advanced considerably within the past week, and the product is sympathizing.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	15	Do. half barrels	14
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	11	Lard, Ref. for summer use, in tierces	—
Do. Sugar Cured	11	Do. in buckets	—
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15	Do. 5 lb caddies	16¾
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	6.75	Do. 3 lb pails	17¾
Bacon Shoulders	10	Do. 5 lb do	17¾
Bacon Sides	13	Do. 10 lb do	17¾
Short Rib do	13½	Ham Sausage	9¾
Clear Sides	14	Carbon Oil	11
Mess Pork, per bbl.	19.50	Cheese	14
Family Mess Pork	21.00	Pig's Feet, in kegs	—
Short Cut	21.00	Do. do. by bbls	—
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	13½	Do. do. bbls	—

RAGS—Steady at 3c per pound for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Chandlers Tallow, city rendered, 10a10¼c; country do., 8¾a9c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 5, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week ending at noon to-day, as well as those of the preceding week:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	373 cars.	162 cars.
Hogs	103 "	97 "
Sheep	68 "	34 "
Total	544 "	293 "

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Commission Merchants for the sale of live stock at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the markets as follows:

CATTLE.

The receipts have been quite liberal—more than double those of the preceding week, consisting mostly of fair to good 1,200 to 1,300 cattle, and while prices are about 25 cents per cwt. lower, the market has been fairly active at the decline. The supply of yard cattle, during the period under review, was 294 cars, against 62 cars the preceding week, while the receipts of through consignments were 169 cars, against 103 cars. Sales footed up 2,188 head, against 1,101 the preceding week. Trade was quite active this forenoon, 826 head having changed hands, and there was a very fair business on Tuesday—904. There were but few strictly prime heavy cattle on sale, and this particular grade may be quoted at 5¼a5½. The advance would have come, but the holiday season has passed, and people have had a surfeit of poultry and game, there will no doubt be an increased consumption of beef and a corresponding increase in the demand for cattle; hence it is not generally expected that there will be any very decided improvement in prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 1,400a1,500 steers	6,00a6,50
Good 1,200a1,300 steers	5,50a5,75
Fair, 1,000a1,100 steers	4,75a5,25
Stockers and Feeders	3,00a4,00
Cows, Bulls and Stags	3,00a4,00

SHEEP.

The run on Monday was light, and all on sale were sold, but at a slight reduction in prices as compared with last week. On Tuesday the supply was much larger, but with an increased demand, trade was quite active, the pens being cleared at prices prevailing the day preceding; in a word, the market turned out much better than was generally expected. To-day the run was light, but with a diminished demand, most of the buyers having bought about all they wanted on Tuesday, trade was slow, but there was no quotable decline in prices, and at the close there were but very few, if any, remaining unsold. The eastern markets have been pretty well cleaned up, and the outlook is favorable—we look for a fair trade for some weeks to come, unless the receipts should loom up pretty largely, which is not probable.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra, 100a120 lbs	5,75a6,25
Extra, 90a95 lbs	5,25a5,50
Good, 80a85 lbs	4,75a5,00
Fair, 70a75 lbs	4,25a4,50
Common, 70a75 lbs	3,50a4,00
Indianas, as per quality	4,00a5,50

HOGS.

The receipts have continued light since the date of our last report, and with an increased demand, stimulated by the more favorable weather for packing, a sharp advance in prices was established; however, with increased receipts and offerings, the advance could not be maintained. While it is true that shippers generally are buying more freely, the advance was owing more to the very light receipts than any increased demand, as already intimated, with anything like an average supply, a reaction would be almost certain to follow.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs	$7,65a7,90
York Hogs	7,10a7,40
Mixed smooth Hogs	7,50a7,60
Roughs	6,00a6,75

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of drafts and car Nos.

E. B. Selwick is our authorized agent at Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Nimick & Co	3

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

J. W. Porter	2

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co.	11	Zug & Co.	1
Byers, McC & Co.	4	Isabella Fur. Co.	8
Total	24		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Nimick & Co.	1	Zug & Co.	1
Soho Furnace Co.	3	S. B. & Co	10
Zug & Co.	1		
Total	14		

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 5.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1,38; No. 1 white Michigan $1,45; extra do $1,55. Corn dull at 68a70c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held at $1,10; No. 2 Bay $1,16.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 5, 1876.

The Crude market continues firm, but without quotable change as compared with yesterday; barge oil quoted at $1,95a1,97½; sales reported at inside figures, delivered here. Conduit and United certificates, 1,57½a1,60. No particular cause assigned for this sharp and generally unexpected upward movement, excepting the improvement in the product. Refined has still further advanced; sales reported at 10¼c on cars here, with sellers generally asking 10½c; Philadelphia, delivered quotedat 13¾c and New York at 13¾c.

Barrels firmer, but not quotably higher; last sales reported were at $1,05 for countries and $1,15 for city make, but sellers are now asking more.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. J. Fisher	Penn. R. E. Co	80
G. N. Robinson	Loomis & Co	80
W. J. Baum	J. Bentai	231
Total		391

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 5, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat active but market lower; No. 1 Chicago spring $1,06; No. 2 do 95 3-8c spot; 96 1-8c February; 94¾cM ay; No. 3 Chicago spring 78 1-2c; rejected 64@64¼c. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 43 3-8c spot; 43 3-8c bid January; 42 1-2c February; rejected new 34a35c. Oats dull and heavy; ½c lower; 29¾c spot. Rye dull and heavy at 66c. Barley active but shade lower; 78 1-2c spot; 76 1-4c February.

PROVISIONS — Dressed hogs quiet but steady; $7,75a8. Pork quiet and steady; $19,20 spot; $19,35a19,37 1-2 February; $19,62 1-2 March. Lard steady and firm; $12,27 1-2 spot; $12,40 February; $12,37 1-2 March. Bulk meats firm.

WHISKY—Steady and firm at $1,09.

Call Board: Wheat easier; $1,09¾ January; $1,09¾a1,09¾ February. Corn lower; 43¾c January; 42¾c February. Oats unchanged. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard dull and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Flour: receipts 15,000 barrels; generally in buyers' favor; moderate export and home trade demand; superfine State western $4,25a4,65; common to good extra $4,80a5,35; good to choice $5,40a5,90; white wheat extra $5,95a7,75; extra Ohio $4,80a7,25; St. Louis $5,25a9; Minnesota patent process extra good to prime $6,75a7,25; choice to double extra $7,30a9. Rye flour dull; $4,40a5,50. Corn meal heavy; western $3a3,30. Wheat dull; limited demand; export and milling demand; receipts 23,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,22; No. 3 do nominal at $1,07a1,08; No. 1 spring $1,30a1,33; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,23a1,24; No. 3 do $1,09; winter red western new $1,18a1,35; white do $1,40a1,45; No. 1 Minnesota $1,30; rejected spring 98ca$1,00; ungraded do $1a1,10. Rye quiet; western 88a90c; State 94a96c; Canada in bond 90c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; moderate export for home trade inquiry; receipts 47,000 bushels; mixed graded 66a67¾c; closing at 66a67c; yellow 67a68c; closing at 67c; old western mixed in store at 70c; do afloat 72½c; mixed no grade 67¼a00c; closing at 57½a58c. Oats more buoyant and higher; receipts 35,000 bushels; No. 3 mixed inspected 45½c; No. 3 do 47c; light mixed 46¾a47c; No. 2 Chicago 47a47½c; No. 2 Milwaukee 48¾c; white do 49c; mixed State 47c; white do 48a53c. Hay firm; shipping 80c. Hops firm; eastern western New York State 10a16c; California 17a20c. Rio coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses dull; choice Carolina 75¾a76c. Petroleum firmer and in more demand; crude 7¾a7¾c; refined 13¾a13¾c; closing at 13¾a13¾c. Strained rosin firm at $1,70a1,75. Spirits turpentine firm at 38¾c. Eggs steady; State and Pennsylvania 30a31c; limed 25a26c; western 24a30c. Pork more active; new mess $20,75a21,00; February $20,75; March $20,00a30,00. Beef unchanged. Cut meats: western quiet; middles weak; long clear 10¾c; city do 10¾c. Lard closed steady; prime steam 12 15-16c; February 13¾a13 3-16. Butter firm for prime; others heavy; western 16@25c; State 23a31c. Cheese 6a12½c. Whisky $1,11¼a1,12. Leather unchanged. Wool unchanged.

Metals.—Manufactured copper quiet, but steady; 23¼c. Scotch pig iron quiet and unchanged; American dc dull at $18a20. Russia sheeting 12a12¼c gold. Nails dull; cut $2,90a3,00; clinch $4,50a5,50; horse shoes, No. 8 20a26c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5.—Sugar: demand good; inferior 4a5 1-2c; common 5 1-2 a6c; fair to fully fair 6¾a7c; prime to choice 7¾a7 1-2c; gray clarified 7 3-4a8 1-4c. Molasses: prime to strictly prime fermenting 36a43c; prime to choice not fermenting 43a52c. Flour: only local demand; common $3,50a3,75; superfine $4,25; double $4,50a4,75; treble $4,87 1-2a5,50; choice $5,75a6,50; fancy $6,75a7,25. Hay plenty; dull; sales of prime at $21,50; choice $24,50a25. Corn: fair supply; demand moderate; white mixed 54a55c; choice yellow 56c. Oats: demand moderate; choice Galena 48c; St. Louis 40a43c. Bran: supply good. Pork: good supply; little demand; mess round lots $20,50a20,75. Dry salt meats dull; shoulders nominally 7 3-4c; clear rib sides 10 1-4c; clear sides 10 1-2c. Bacon: no shoulders on hand; quoted nominally 11a11 1-2c; clear rib sides 12 1-2c; clear 12 3-4c. Hams dull; choice sugar cured, job sales, 13a15 3-4c. Lard: supply light; 12 1-2a12 3-4c for thence packers; refined 13a13 1-4c; keg 13, 13 3-4a14c; bucket 14 1-4c. Coffee: stock small; ordinary 17 1-4a17 1-2c; fair 18@18 1-4c; prime 18 3-4a19c. Whisky: receipts in light supply; demand active, $1,11a1,12 for Louisiana and western.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.—Flour dull, held firmly; super $4,25a4,50; extra $4,62½a5,12½; State, Ohio and Indiana $5,50a6,50; high grades and fancy $6,75a8,50. Rye meal slow; Penna. red $1,35a1,38; western do $1,05a1,15; amber $1,38a1,40; white $1,45a1,53. Rye: 90c. Corn quiet; yellow new 58a62½c; old 66a68c; white 58a60c. Oats inactive; white 46a50c; mixed 42a44c. Mess pork: $21,50a22. Beef: hams 20a22c; smoked do 15a15½c. Petroleum firmer; crude 10¾a12¾c; refined 13¾a13¾c. Clover seed 12¾c. Flax seed: $1,60. Whisky: western $1,13. Butter inactive; New York State and Bradford county extra 33a34c; firsts 28a31c; western extras 27½a28c; firsts 24a26c; western rolls extra 27a29c; firsts 23a 26c. Cheese quiet, New York State 12¾a 13¾c; western fine 12¾a13c. Eggs steady and unchanged.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 5.—Cotton active and a shade higher for best grades; middling 12 7-16c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer; held above buyers' views, transactions light; No. 2 red fall $1,44a 1,44½ bid cash; $1,48 asked January; $1,44 bid; No. 3 do $1,31. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed opened higher; No. 2 mixed 39a39¼c cash; closed at 38¾a39c bid; 38¾a39¼c January. Oats buoyant; No. 2 36¾ cash; 36¾c bid January. Rye inactive and lower at 66c. Barley steady and firm; No. 2 spring $1,00a 1,10; strictly prime to fancy Northern $1,15 a1,30. Pork firmer; $19,50; generally held at $19,75. Lard quiet; $12,00a12,05. Bulk meats firmer; car lots 7, 10a10¼c; round lots clear rib sides sold at 8½@8¾c. Bacon not quiet and unchanged. Green meats dull and nominal. Whisky dull, weak and lower; $1,08.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2 western red $1,35; Pennsylvania red $1,37a1,40. Corn steady; western mixed new 63c. Oats quiet and steady; white 43a46c; mixed 41a43c. Rye dull and nominal. Hay dull; Maryland and Pennsylvania $22a25. Provisions: nothing doing in round lots; order trade very active. Pork jobbing at $21,50. Bulk meats: shoulders 8¾a8¾c; clear rib 11¾a11¾c packed. Bacon shoulders 10a10¼c; clear rib 12¾a13c, packed; hams 15½a16c. Lard dull, but steady; crude 12¾a12¾c; refined 13½c. Butter fairly active; western extras 27a28c; firsts 24a26c. Petroleum strong; crude 7½c; refined 13½c. Coffee dull and heavy; Rio cargoes 16½a19c; jobbing 17a20. Whisky very dull at $1,12.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 5.—Cotton: demand light and holders firm at 12¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and weak at $1,25a1,35. Corn dull at 45a46c. Oats dull at 40a42c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet and firm at 78a80c. Pork dull; $20,00 spot; $21,50 seller March. Lard quiet and firm; steam 12 37½a12,40; kettle 13¾a13¾c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon dull at 9¾a12a12½c. Whisky steady; in moderate demand and unchanged; small sales.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged; extra white Michigan $1,35; amber spot, and seller February $1,20¼a1,20½; seller March $1,22½; No. 3 red $1,02. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed 48c; seller February 50c; old spot 55c; low mixed 47c; no grade 42¼a42¾c; damaged 38c. Oats dull; No. 2 35½c; white 39c; Michigan 35c; rejected 30½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 5.—Cotton firm at 12¾c. Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1a1,15. Corn quiet at 45a48c. Oats dull at 38a40c. Rye quiet at 78a82c. Provisions strong. Pork nominal at $21a 21,50. Bulk meats: partly cured 7a7 1-4a 10¼a10¾c, loose; fully cured, 3-4c higher. Sugar cured hams 14¼a15c. Lard; prime steam 14c; keg 14½c. Whisky firm; $1,11.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,06½; hard $1,14; No. 2 98c; No. 3 82c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 46c. Oats strong and in good demand; No. 2 31¾a 31½c. Barley weak and lower; No. 2 spring in store $1,15; No. 3 88c. Rye unchanged; No. 1 68½c.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 5.—Tallow 52s. Refined petroleum 11¾d.

ANTWERP, January 5.—Petroleum 31½f.

LIVERPOOL, January 5.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 6 15-16d; Orleans 7 3-16d; sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 speculation and export; 5,200 American. Lard 59s. Mess pork 80s. Tallow 48s.

Boston.

BOSTON, January 5.—Flour dull; western superfine $4a4,20; common extra $4,75a5,00; Wisconsin do $5,25a6,25; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6a7,25; St. Louis $6,50a9,00; fancy Minnesota $7,75a 9,25; Illinois $6,25a8,25. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 65a68c. Oats firm; mixed and No. 2 white 46a51c; No. 1 white 53a54c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 5.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand at 12¼a12¾c; sales 3,000 bales; receipts 1,800; shipments 3,900. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Pork and lard dull and unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats dull and nominal; shoulders 7 3-4c; clear rib sides 10¼c. Whisky dull at $1,11.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 5.—Petroleum firmer, 110 test 9¾c; 150 test 10¾c; Michigan test 13½c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Beeves: fresh receipts 2,220 head, including 8 cars of good Texans and 120 cars common to extra natives; demand fair; market firm and active at a fraction advance from Monday, with sales of common to fair natives at $8,50a 11,25; good to prime $11,50a12,50; extra and fancy $12,75a13,00; 8 cars Texans $9,50. Sheep: receipts for two days 2,200 head; scarcely enough for wants of butchers; market closed firm; pens bare of stock; $4,75a 6,50 for common to good sheep; $6,75a7,25 for prime and extra; most sales at $5,50a 6,50. Swine: receipts since Monday 4,800, including 3 cars fair Ohio hogs sold alive yesterday at $7,90a8,00 per 100 lbs dressed; easier to-day; $9,75a10,00 city, no western dressed on sale.

CHICAGO, January 5.—Cattle: receipts 6,000 head; yesterday afternoon's decline of 25a35c partially regained to-day under good demand; butchers $3,25a2,75; shipping $4a5; sales of good at $4,00a4,37½; shipments 1,000 head. Hogs: receipts 14,000 head; market active; 5a10c higher; packers $6,90a 7,10; bacon grades and eastern grades $7,10 a7,25; scalawags $5,75a6,00; shipments 1,840 head. Sheep: receipts 2,000 head; market active, but a shade off; sales at $3,87 1-2a 3,90.

BUFFALO, January 5.—Cattle: receipts 439 head; total for the week 5,593; market dull; Ohio steers 1,027a1,140 to 1,160 lbs at $4,50a4,75a5,00; Illinois steers 977 lbs at $4,50; Michigan 1,174 lbs at 4,62 1-2. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,600 head; total for the week 5,600; market dull; Michigan sheep 97 lbs at $5,75; 91 lbs at $5,25; Illinois sheep 128 lbs at $6,50. Hogs: receipts 2,800; total for the week 9,300; market moderately active; Yorkers $7,85a7,90; few selected $7,60; heavy 7,35a7,50.

BALTIMORE, January 5.—Cattle market fairly active, and prices advanced ¼ to ⅝c; very best 6a6¾c; first quality 5a6c; medium or good fair quality 4¾a5c; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows 3a3¾c; most of sales at 4¾a5¼c; receipts 1,316 head; sales 1,087 head. Hogs moderately active and unchanged; range 6¾c; receipts 3,530 head. Sheep active; prices ¾a¼c higher; range at 4½a7c; receipts 1,448 head.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5.—Hogs nominally unchanged. Continued warm weather keeps packers out of the market. Cattle: increased receipts weakened prices; good to choice native cows 3 1-4a3 3-4c; common to fair 2½a3c; pony steers 3 3-4a4 1-4c; stockers range at 2½c to 4c; feeding steers 4a4¾c.

CINCINNATI, January 5.—Hogs steady and in moderate demand; common light $6,70a7; fair to good packing $7,10a7,25; choice heavy $7,35a7,45.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 5.—Hogs: receipts 3,000; prices unchanged.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Cotton firm; asking higher rates; 12 5-16a 12¾c; futures closed barely steady; January 13 1 4c; February 13 7-16c; March 13 21-32a13 11-16c; April 13¾a13 29 32c; May 14 3-32a14⅝c; June 14 5-16c; July 14 7-16a14 15-32c; August 14a14 9-16c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5.—Cotton active; sales of 13,700 bales, quotations unchanged; receipts: net 7,703 bales; gross 8,578; exports coast 432; to Great Britain 4,269; stock 255,183.

Wool.

BOSTON, January 5.—The wool market is quiet. There is no material change in prices. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 45a 46c; delaine XX and above; X Michigan, Wisconsin and N. w Hampshire 41a45½c; combing and delaine selections 52½a65c; washed 42a49½c; unwashed 47¼a76c; scoured 52½c; tub washed super and X pulled 37½a55c, the latter choice Maine super.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 5.—There was a better feeling in the market, but business continued quiet. Cotton dry goods were steady at current quotations. Hill's 4-4 shirting 10¼c. Manchester spring prints opened to-day at 7 1-2c. Oriental shirting prints were reduced to 6 1-2c. Woolen goods were quiet. A large auction sale of damaged linens will be held on Wednesday next.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—34 sks barley, H. G. Scott; 5 kegs rivets, W. P. Townsend; 25 bxs starch, Shipton & W; 12

LATEST NEWS.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

The Revolution in Herzegovina.

The Prince of Montenegro in a Difficult Position.

TURKEY.

Servier Pashas Recalled.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 5.—It is rumored that Servier Pasha, who was dispatched to Herzegovina at the outbreak of the insurrection as special commissioner of the Sultan, has been recalled.

Cretan Revolutionists.

RAGUSA, Jan. 5.—Five Turkish steamers recently arrived at Kleck, and landed five battalions of troops and ammunition and provisions. Nicsic and Duga have been revictualed.

Montenegro.

VIENNA, January 5.—The Montenegrin War Minister is now on his way to this city.

LONDON, January 5.—A day or two ago the *Times* published a Vienna telegram stating that in reply to a request of the Prince of Montenegro that he would consent into action against Turkey, the Russian Government advised him on no account to depart from neutrality. This morning the *Times* publishes a letter from Vienna, amplifying and confirming the telegram. It seems the Prince of Montenegro wrote to Prince Gortschakoff that by following the wishes of the powers in maintaining neutrality he directly imperilled his throne and life. Prince Gortschakoff submitted the letter to the Emperor of Russia, who directed the Chancellor to write to the Prince of Montenegro to face courageously his present difficult position, and on no account to abandon his policy of neutrality, expressing the hope that the situation would soon improve. The Prince of Montenegro replied that he would follow Cæsar's injunctions.

Count Andrassy's Project.

VIENNA, January 5.—It is stated in Government circles that Count Andassy's project for reform in the insurrectionary districts of Turkey has been favorably received by France and Italy.

SPAIN.

The Continental Exhibition.

MADRID, January 5.—A Royal decree has been issued creating a commission charged with installing exhibits from the British colonies at the Philadelphia Exhibition. The commission will draw up a memorandum relative to the exhibition. The Governors of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands will appoint members.

Carlist Movements.

Late advices from Tafalla state that several Carlist officers and soldiers have been shot at Estella for conspiracy against Don Carlos.

Siege Raised.

It is asserted at Hendaye that the Carlists raised the siege of Hernani in consequence of the decision of a council of war.

GREECE.

The Bulgaria Ministry.

ATHENS, January 5.—The Chamber of Deputies has resolved that all members of the late Bulgaria Ministry, except one, shall be tried by a court of justice for violations of the electoral laws.

TURKEY.

Massacre in the Clergy.

LONDON, January 5.—The *Times'* Vienna correspondent writes that the Greek Metropolitan of Mostay, following the example of his Catholic colleague, has issued a pastoral letter, in which he upbraided the clergy for fomenting insurrection, and requiring them to leave their evil ways and return to their duties on pain of severe punishment, according to his apostolic power.

GERMANY.

The American Note Regarding Cuba.

LONDON, January 5.—A dispatch from Berlin to the effect that the German Government is favorable to the propositions contained in the American note regarding Cuba is not confirmed. Nothing is known at Berlin respecting the views of the German Government in connection with Mr. Fish's circular.

Another Infernal Machine.

LONDON, January 6.—A Berlin dispatch says the Prussian War Office has a machine similar to that used by Thomassen. It was offered them by a man from New York in 1870 for the destruction of the French fleet. The offer was declined. The maker appears to have been an associate of Thomassen.

FRANCE.

Ex-Queen Isabella.

PARIS, January 5.—Bulletins announcing the condition of the health of Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain were issued to-day. They say her condition is less favorable.

The Political Campaign.

Thus far the candidates for the Assembly in Paris have obtained pretty nearly the following ratio: Advanced Republicans, 95; moderate Republicans, 105; anti-Republicans, 14.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Intervention in Cuba.

LONDON, January 6.—The Cologne *Gazette* remarks that the American attempts at intervention in Cuba are hardly ill-timed. European Governments will not countenance it, because they wish, in the interests of order, to see King Alfonso's authority more firmly established.

INDIA.

The Prince of Wales.

LONDON, January 5.—A dispatch from Benares reports the arrival there of the Prince of Wales.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1876—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, clear or fair and cooler weather, westerly to southerly winds, and rising barometer.

Marine News.

LONDON, January 5.—The steamships Siberia, from Boston, and Pereire, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Arrived—The steamships Gillery, from Hamburg, Mass, from Rotterdam, and Alexandria, from the Mediterranean.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Arrived—The steamer Anchoria, from Glasgow.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, OHIO

The Business Outlook—Entertainments During the Holidays—Religious Matters—Week of Prayer.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

January 2, 1876.

As the holidays are now past, we have a few items of interest to ourselves to note, and it may be that some of your readers would give them a perusal, if found in the columns of your paper.

BUSINESS.

This is not brisk, neither is it altogether palsied. It is true that hard times are gently knocking at our doors, yet there is one part over which we are disposed to boast a little; not one failure of a business house in our city during the past year. We have been and are busy, the wheels are sound, though some of them have suffered rather severe losses in consequence of failures elsewhere. These facts argue for us a sound financial basis.

PLEASURE.

Our people have their full share of this. As a general thing they seek it in a rational way. During the holidays we have public entertainments of various kinds, and much of social good cheer. Santa Claus came this way and scattered his presents all around. We welcome the advent of the Centennial year, with the ringing of bells and a liberal consumption of gun powder. The fires of patriotism burned brightly, and Young America filled the mid-night air with wild hurrahs.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

Paying church debts is the order of the day. A few weeks since the Presbyterians paid the debt of their church. Now the Methodists are following suit. On their church there has been a debt ever since it was built; a debt constantly increasing, and a source of perpetual trouble to both pastors and people. A few days ago twelve ladies organized for the benefit, and inspired by one of the trustees, undertook to raise the money to liquidate the debt. It is done. And more than that is done. The "Ladies Can and Will Society" of this place, of which the pastor's wife is President, held a fair and Festival just before the holidays, from which a handsome sum was realized, which is to be expended for the benefit of the church. To several ladies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, the "Can and Will" return their thanks for favors received.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

Arrangements are made for its observance. Union services are to be held every day and evening. The fraternal feeling among our churches is very cordial. We know the meaning of the Psalmist when he says: "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethern to dwell together in unity."

VARIETIES.

New Philadelphia has: A beautiful situation—wide and straight streets, crossing each other at right angles; a population of nearly four thousand; two railroads; four banks; two public halls; two weekly newspapers; seven churches; good schools; plenty of doctors; lots of lawyers; few preachers; gas.

AMICUS.

Indian Pudding.

Boil a quart of milk and stir in four tablespoonfuls of Indian meal and four of grated bread and crackers, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, four eggs, a piece of butter as large as a walnut, and a little salt. Bake it three hours.

Wedding Pudding.

One cup of molasses, one cup of chopped raisins, one cup of milk, one-half cup of butter, one teaspoonful of soda, one dessert spoonful of mixed spices, one egg, four cups of flour. Steam three hours.

Baked Squash.

Take squash, cut in two; clean inside; put in the oven; bake on each side an hour before dinner. Serve hot with butter, pepper and salt. Squashes are quite ripe are also good when baked.

HOME NEWS.

Stable Burned.

The alarm of fire from box 32 about 1 o'clock this morning was caused by the burning of a frame stable on Crawford street, between Clark and Caldwell streets. Loss not very great.

State Central Lecture.

The fifth lecture of the High School course will be delivered by Prof. L. H. Durling, in the High School Hall, January 6th, commencing at a quarter to eight. Subject: "The Foundation Stones of Chemical Physics." Admission twenty-five cents.

Robberies in Allegheny.

Yesterday afternoon as a crowd was entering Recketer Hall on Federal street, Allegheny, a watch was stolen from a man named Prescott. At the same time a lady was robbed of her pocket book, which contained fifty cents and a piece of jewelry. Last evening some boys took a muff from a lady at the same place, and ran off with it.

Stabbing Affray.

A colored man named James Thompson was stabbed quite severely in the side yesterday afternoon, on Webster ave., above Tuscarora street by another colored man named Harrison Thompson, under the influence of liquor, last night. Alderman Spanor committed the latter for felonious assault and battery. He was arrested and committed for a hearing in default of $1,000 bail.

Snow's Forgot.

Our readers everywhere are reminded that the concert in aid of the Allegheny Ladies' Relief Society will come off *this evening* at the Second U. P. church, Stockton avenue. As $100, $75, $50, &c., have been paid for choice of seats at this concert, the occasion will doubtless be one of great interest, and as tickets are now for sale at ground floor prices, and especially as the proceeds are for the relief of our suffering poor, the audience should be equal to the full capacity of the church.

A Brownsville Avenue Scare.

An excitable individual, who owns a small residence on the Brownsville avenue folly, has given the "improvement" contractors some uneasiness. It is threatened that the front part of his lot will be graded in order to built a bridge, and the owner resists the encroachment with a double-barreled shot gun. Yesterday he erected posts and stretched a rope enclosing his lot, upon which the words "Dead Line" were inscribed in bold-face letters. The laborers on the work now think that there is an informal machine, or dynamite, in the enclosure.

Semple's Ladies' Journal for January.

The January number of Wm. Semple's *Ladies' Journal* is filled with good things. The full page illustration on the first page—"A happy New Year to Papa and Mamma"—is a seasonable and delightful subject, and the picture is an exemplar of the highest art of engraving. It represents little toddlers of two and four years of age out fresh from their virgin couches hastening, under the guidance of a sister but a few years their senior, to the rooms of papa and mamma, to receive their morning gifts. Guileless hearts shines bright out of their faces. The second page is devoted to descriptive cuts of the very latest ladies' fashions, and the cuts are all of the very finest workmanship. The paper teems with interesting reading matter, both amusing and instructive, and the *Journal* is really an acquisition to any household fortunate enough to possess it.

A SUCCESSFUL RAID.

A Gambling Establishment on Sixth Avenue and Twelve Operators Captured.

Lieutenant Tyre, assisted by a force of ten or a dozen patrolmen, made a successful raid about ten o'clock last evening upon a faro establishment on Sixth avenue, near Wood street, succeeding in capturing the entire "lay out" and twelve individuals, including the proprietor, John Baxter. The raid was very successfully planned, inasmuch that the officers were in possession of the room, its inmates and the paraphernalia before it became generally known what was going on. The door was opened by the use of Lieutenant Tyre's key, that he always carries with him, namely: an exceedingly strong right foot. The names of the parti es captured, in addition to the proprietor, are George Downer, C. E. Smythe, F. J. Bunton, John Matthews, Chas. Krause, Phillip Slack, T. Thomas, T. J. Conway, James McKain, J. C. Clark and John Biggs. All of them made a deposit of $10 each for their appearance this morning, except Bunton who had probably had a run of luck, and was consequently out of money. Baxter was allowed the luxury of a cot in a cell, it not being desired that he should leave $10 or any other sum until the Mayor passes upon his case.

The paraphernalia of the bank is complete, and consequently quite valuable.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Ice men are not happy.

····Pay your bills promptly, and keep money in circulation.

····The new committees of Allegheny Councils will be announced at the meeting on next Tuesday evening.

····The Allegheny policemen yesterday paid for the printing of the New Year's addresses which they were not allowed to distribute.

····As the auction sale of tickets for the Allegheny Library concert on Thursday evening, but one ticket was sold. It was knocked down to W. J. Kountz for $50.

····There will be a special meeting of the Humane Society on next Monday afternoon at three and a half o'clock, to make further arrangements for the ice rink.

····Three boys named Brown, Vogel and Robert Dill were arrested for stealing fruit and other articles in the Allegheny market house yesterday. They will have a hearing to-day.

····We have before us the report of Superintendent Luckey in reference to Industrial Schools. It is quite a lengthy document, but the substance of it has already been published.

····We have received the third number of *Wallace's Monthly*, devoted to horses and stock generally, and edited by Mr. J. H. Wallace. It is filled with matter interesting to owners of good stock, and is also handsomely illustrated.

····At a meeting of the Mt. Washington School, held January 4th, 1876, the following officers were installed: Jacob Wilbut, President; Jacob Toppeth, Secretary; Wm. Halpin, Treasurer; Samuel Harper, Central Board.

····A number of the Grangers of Greene and Washington counties have been disqualified because of the lapse of security vested in their old bonds. They will have to renew their securities before they can again enter upon the discharge of their duties.

····The total Internal revenue taxes collected in the Twenty-third District, comprising the city, during the last twelve months were $968,272.29. The largest collection during one month was in July, the amount being $83,237.46, and the smallest was in March, $28,217.94.

····James Eaton, the carpenter of the Monongahela Incined Railway, died Tuesday morning, from injuries received by being knocked from the trestle work of the railway, on the morning of that day. Coroner McCallin was notified yesterday, and summoned a jury. An inquest will be held to-day.

····The measures inaugurated some time ago towards putting the Chamber of Commerce on a more liberal footing, are meeting with a proper response on the part of our leading corporations and business firms. The general feeling in favor of maintaining the institution has grown remarkably in the last three or four months.

····The programme for the coming State Encampment of the G. A. R., to be held in this city on the 26th and 27th inste., is almost completed. The Pennsylvania Railroad will furnish tickets from Philadelphia and return for $15, and from other points at four cents per mile for the round trip. Judge Collier will deliver the address of welcome.

····Between 11 and 2 o'clock yesterday, burglars effected an entrance to the residence of Evan Davies, at No. 20 Caldwell street, and escaped with $100 in current money. The burglars had evidently been watching the occupants of the house, and when they left, which they did about 11 o'clock, the opportunity was embraced to plunder the premises.

····John R. Cummings was arrested yesterday by detective Seth Wilmont, charged with having in his possession a quantity of silks from the store of D. Gregg & Co., by whom he had been employed as a porter. A number of sales of goods have been made recently, of which no record was made, and the firm suspected that Cummings disposed of the goods and pocketed the proceeds. The prisoner was held for examination.

····The following officers of Hays' Post No. 3 G. A. R. were installed on Monday evening: P. C., B. W. Baldwin; S. V. C., James Y. Fleming; J. V. C., M. D. Howe; Surgeon, E. Osborne; Chaplain, Wm. M. Hartzell; Adjutant, Wm. Howe; Q. M., J. F. Hunter; O. D., Harry P. Moss; O. G., John Born. The Post will parade with full number during the State Encampment, which will be held in this city on the 26th and 27th of this month.

····The following report of the Librarian of the Free Library, Allegheny, will be presented at the next meeting of the Library Committee: Total books in Library Jan. 1, 1875, 5,522; purchased during year, 647; donated during year, 42; destroyed during year, 1; total during year, 45; rebound, 162; magazines bound, 6; books in Library Jan. 1, 1876, 6,134; increase, 612; circulation 1875, 50,006; increase, 11,539; membership, 4,000; daily attendance, 600; papers and magazines on file, 45.

····The following officers of Rising Star Castle No. 18, A. O. K. M. C., were installed for the ensuing term, Tuesday evening, by the A. D. D. W. D. Jones, assisted by Past Commander W. C. Page and others: S. K. C., Faller; S. K. V. C., A. Herbster; S. K. F. L., A. Alberstadt; S. K. R. S., W. D. Jones; S. K. A. R. S., R. W. J. Wilcock; S. K. T., W. C. Fees; S. K. I. G., Fred Zimmerman; S. K. O. G., Henry Hilderbrand; C. of S., Joseph Johnston; A. C. of S., T. F. Keese; Representative, W. D. Jones; Alternate, W. D. Willock.

Housekeepers would find their Biscuit, Cakes, &c., much improved by using Marvin's Self-Raising flour, in place of ordinary flour, mixed with expensive baking powders or cream of tartar and soda.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

The following bankruptcy business was transacted:

Thomas K. Wilson, of Allegheny City, filed a voluntary petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Shaffer.

Wm. B. McLean & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. An injunction was granted on Willis Boothe and Wm. B. McLean.

Simonds & Co. vs. Thos. Fearl. Motion for a new trial overruled.

Lyman Stewart et al., co-partners as the Titusville Savings Bank. Petition of Lyman Stewart and E. K. Thompson for discharge presented and the usual order made.

Joseph J. Holden et al., co-partners, vs. the Citizens' Bank, Titusville. Petition of Joseph J. Holder for discharge presented, and the usual order made.

B. F. Marshall & N. Marshall, bankrupts, Luzerne county. The return day of the rule to show cause was extended.

Andrew Jackson, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Petition of J. W. Reilly, President of the First National Bank of Wellsville, Ohio, presented, and an order made referring the same to Register Shafer to ascertain the lien upon the personal property sold, and upon the funds in the hands of the assignee, and to make report thereof to the Court.

Wm. B. Barton, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Hearing on the motion for an injunction continued to the 20th inst.

William Mallory, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Argument on an application for an injunction against the Allegheny Trust Company by Mr. Kirker for the motion, after which the injunction was granted.

Thomas Richey et al. vs. William M. Lloyd, of Altoona. An argument took place on a motion to have the creditor's petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of said debtor dismissed by Hon. S. S. Blair, after which an order was made referring the same to Register Brotherline.

E. W. Grubbs & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The creditors having chosen George J. Whitney as assignee, the same was approved.

Hial Gopp, assignee, vs. L. B. Manly and Adam Davis. Erie county. This Court made the following order: "The exceptions are overruled, the master's report is confirmed, and the bill dismissed with costs."

The following civil and criminal business was transacted:

United States vs. the distillery, building, &c., owned by Hoffman & Co. On motion of George Shiras, Esq., and W. S. Purviance, Esq., solicitors, the First National Bank of Butler was allowed to intervene for their interest.

United States vs. John McCloskey, owner of the steam tug Tigress No. 2. On motion of the United States Attorney, judgment was entered in favor of the United States against the defendant for the sum of $200, in default of an appearance and an affidavit of defense. The sum above mentioned is the penalty for employing an unlicensed pilot.

On. Motion of Wm. Bakewell, Esq., A. H. Evans, Esq., of Washington city, being duly qualified, was sworn and admitted to practice as a member of the bar in this Court.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(*Before Judges Stowe and Collier.*)

George Peterman vs. the Lawrenceville Passenger Railway Co.; before reported. Verdict for defendant.

The Youngstove Architectural Iron Co. vs. Ross Johnson impleaded with Sidney Crawford and E. W. Chamberlain, partners as Crawford, Chamberlain & Co., before reported. Still on trial.

The Peoples' Fire Insurance Co. vs. Kabarns Jennings. Verdict for defendant. Same vs. Rescigh. Verdict for defendant. These were both actions on notes for stock subscription. Quite a number of similar cases are pending.

Peter Magee vs. Edward Carroll or Carle; action for rent. Verdict for plaintiff for twelve dollars.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Henry Heinz to Peter Keil, Jr., H. F. Dunham and Peter Prager were appointed appraisers.

Thompson F. McCabe vs. Chas. Lochart. Action on a promissory note. Plaintiff took a *non suit*.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(*Before Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.*)

McKenna & Radcliff vs. M. B. Merrick. Upon petition the sale of certain perishable property ordered, and the Sheriff directed to pay the money arising therefrom into court, to await the verdict in a suit now pending.

Commonwealth *ex rel.* Isabella Watson vs. Uriah Walton. A writ *de lunatico inquirendo* ordered to issue to H. B. Herron, Esq., ten days notice to be given to Uriah Walton and his brother John Walton.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Sterrett.*)

Commonwealth vs. M. T. Marquis, indicted for felonious assault and battery and felonious assault, on oath of Patterson Huggins. Defendant was found guilty of a misdemeanor, and directed to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Patterson Huggins, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of M. V. Marquis. Defendant found guilty, and directed to pay one half the costs, and the prosecutor the other half.

Commonwealth vs. John Baldinger, charged with malicious mischief, on oath of John D. Hoerr. Information quashed.

Commonwealth vs. Sarah Lynch, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, on oath of W. B. Ross. Jury out.

Commonwealth vs. Albert Stein, charged with being an accessory in a cutting affair. Information quashed.

Commonwealth vs. Gotlieb Altvater, indicted for selling liquor to minors and without a license. Defendant pleaded guilty to second count and *nolle pros.* allowed as to the first.

Commonwealth vs. Justus Schiefler, indicted for the same offenses. Defendant pleaded guilty to the first, and a *nolle pros.* was allowed as to the second.

Commonwealth vs. Otto Forstige and Gustof Gobelein, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of Ralph White. Forstige pleaded guilty to the first count, and the other defendant was tried and acquitted.

Orphans' Court.

(*Before Judge Hawkins.*)

Estate of John Anderson, deceased. Administrator's sale of real estate to Robert Anderson presented and approved.

In the matter of the estates of George Anderson, deceased, John K. Ricketson, deceased, and Howell E. Jones, deceased, widows' appraisements were presented and approved *nisi*.

Franz Hattinger et al. minors. Bond of Philip Hoerr, guardian, presented and approved.

Estate of Caleb Russell, deceased, in partition. Petition presented and rule granted on heirs to accept or refuse, returnable 19th inst.

Estate of Felix Laverty, deceased. Indemnifying bond of John W. Riddell, executor, in $10,000, presented and approved in compliance with decree of Court.

Estate of Jacob McBride, appointed guardian of Alice B. McLaren, minor. Bond filed and approved.

Estate of J. W. Johnston, deceased. Exceptions to sale of real estate argued, and sale to Martin Griffin confirmed, and others set aside.

In re application of August Kleber, surety of guardian, for counter-security. Decree made as prayed for.

Partition of purpart "C," estate of Robt. Watson, deceased. Samuel W. Black appointed geardian *ad litum* of Mary C., Annie M. and Jesse Black, minors.

In re, minor children of James Wilson. Decree made dismissing petition for allowance.

In re, Heil minors. Bond of John Wm. Hume, guardian, presented and approved.

Estate of John P. Davis, deceased. Schedules filed, and decree made for sale of real estate as prayed for by executors; bond filed and approved.

Estate of Benedict Bichad, deceased. Bond of administratrix presented and approved.

Geo Frances Beaumont, minor. Bond of guardian presented and approved.

January Jurors.

The Sheriff and Jury Commissioners have drawn the following jurors for the Common Pleas Court No. 2.:

Third Monday of January—Simon Hannah, hotel keeper; Samuel McPeak, merchant; Moses Bolland, gent, Thomas Aber, carpenter; George Hass, grocer; John Meir, grocer; Fred Wessel, tanner; Wm. Cornelius, carpenter; A. N. Toner, professor; James Lappan, brickmaker; Edward Hastings, market clerk; J. McKnight, gardener; J. B. Young, foundryman; Frederick Hartman, gardener; James M. Love, blacksmith; J. M. Johnston, gent; Robert Gray, farmer; Chas. Espy, furniture dealer; Thos. Mc-Kain, bridge builder; Joseph Frederick, puddler; James Martin, alderman; James B. Heard, merchant; John V. Hays, carpenter; Geo. S. Packham, farmer; Wm. Francis, brickmaker; Sam. Lark, carpenter; M. Geyer, gardener; John Barr, stone mason; David Bryson, farmer; Michael Helbing, moulder; August Krein, carpenter; Bernard Maginnes, brickmaker; Edward O'Bryan, painter; O. F. Alten, tinner; Milton Bartley, grocer; George Semple, puddler; Walter F. Beaumont, clerk; Thos. Chenault, merchant; James McElwee, gent; Edward Smith, grocer; Wm. Barr, engineer; Marcus Baker, lieutenant of police; Louis Whitaker, carpenter; Archibald McGown, clerk; Wm. McLaughlin, bricklayer; Joseph Grant, laborer; Reese Pribe, letter carrier; David McCutcheon, Jr., clerk; N. C. McCafferty, real estate agent; W. T. Lang, merchant; George Earnshile, farmer; F. W. McNaughton, gent; Conroy Conroy, farmer; J. B. Wills, machinist; John Dickey, Sr., farmer; Joseph Mahonney, driver; Peter Haverman, coal merchant; James Wilson, carpenter; George Keyser, storekeeper; W. R. Philipi, carpenter.

Fifth Monday of January—Wm. Bunton, steamboat carpenter; Lawrence Walker, window glass blower; Wm. Reno, pilot; John B. Daulavy, gold beater; Richard Swain, warehouseman; Harrison Riley, farmer; John Hughes, gardener; Jacob Bourne, hotel keeper; John Gable, farmer; James P. Thompson, clerk; Robert Carter, glass stainer; Daniel McNulty, plasterer; Michael Lipp, gent.; James McAlister, watchman; D. B. Nay, gent.; Thomas Edwards, gent.; Jacob B. Sheib, boiler; Samuel Nelson, printer; William Watson, farmer; Joseph Fullwood, clerk; Wm. Barns, livery stable keeper; H. Drennen, farmer; Henry Cochran, bricklayer; Joseph Murray, laborer; R. L. Rodney, undertaker; James Toban, laborer; James McNally, hotel keeper; Milton Kirk, window glass cutter; John Mahon, laborer; John Paisley, gent; Patrick McCafferty, saloon keeper; Michael Dean, upholsterer; William E. Jones, roller; Frederick Fleck, engineer; Charles Waltz, photographer; Joseph Bell, roller; Thomas Smith, barge builder; Robert Jones, puddler; Hugh Logan, merchant; Frank Andrews, carpenter; James Graham, assessor; James Dolbn, collector; Patrick Costello, saloon keeper; Matthew Metcalf, miner; James H. Bell, farmer; John Thomas, wagonmaker; Robert Stanford, wagonmaker; James McFettrick, plasterer; Robert Rodenbush, gardener; Norman King, engineer; D. C. Phillips, manager; William Moore, brickmaker; William Gormly, carpenter; Harvey Humphrey, farmer; Charles B. Wright, bricklayer; J. H. Robinson, gent; William Reinecke, cigar manufacturer; Robert B. Miller, clerk; Duncan Dallas, gent; Daniel Lysle, merchant.

Court Brevities.

On account of the executions to-day none of the county courts will be in session.

A NUMBER of Supreme Court decisions will probably be handed down to-day. Among them are a number of Allegheny county cases of great interest.

THE Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday dissolved the injunction granted a few days since at the instance of William McCutcheon, restraining the city and the contractors from proceeding with the improvement of Thirty-third street, at its intersection with Liberty avenue.

THE question of whether the old County Treasurers are entitled to serve another year, or not, is agitating other Treasurers besides Messrs. Kilgore and Murray. A convention of the treasurers of a number of counties was held in Harrisburg a few days ago to discuss the question. The convention adjourned to meet in this city next month. 92 cents, cost of tuition for the year $4,746,875.52—an increase of $219,567.49; cost of building and &c. $2,059,464.83. Total list of tuition, fuel, buildings and contingincies, $9,254,656.13, an increase of $257,158.76 over the past year. There was also an increase of $541,941.62 in the total expenditures for school purposes during the year. The estimated value of the School property is $24,260,780.00—of which Allegheny county has $3,751,968.

The Superintendent commenting on these facts says:

"The only discouraging item in this statement is the decrease in teachers' salaries, accounted for by the prevailing strengency in financial affairs. The fact, however, that the expenditures for school purposes during the past year were more than a half million of dollars greater than ever before is positive proves that our people are willing to support their schools, liberally, notwithstanding the hard times. The increase in the length of term, in the number of pupils in the schools and in the average attendance of pupils is very gratifying.

The report also speaks of district finances and says superintendents should examine with great care the financial statements of the districts placed in their hands, and forward to the school department that are of questionable accuracy. This is a duty the law enjoins upon them, and it should be fearlessly discharged.

Catholics and the Schools.

After making a number of suggestions for district officers, the Superintendent touches the question of "the Bible in the Public Schools." He quotes from the President's message, and commenting thereon says: "In uttering these sentiments the President could have had but one meaning, that of warning the people against a danger which he believed is threatening the system of free education in this country; and coming from an authority so high and with weight enough to break a long and studied silence upon public affairs of less importance, such foreshadowings of approaching evil may well cause the friends of common schools to look about them and prepare to meet the expected enemy. And these friends will not be inclined to relax their vigilance in view of the events which have recently transpired touching the common school system of New York, Ohio, New Jersey, Missouri and elsewhere. True, there does not seem to be any present danger here, the questions of a division of the school fund and of the appropriation of public money for sectarian purposes have scarcely caused a ripple of excitement in Pennsylvania, no enemy has offered battle to those who from behind the ramparts of the new Constitution are prepared to defend the common schools; but it may be good policy in advance to take our ground, dress our lines, and say when and where we will make the fight, if fight we must.

First, then, we mean in the organization of our school affairs to treat all sects and all parties of our citizens, with the strictest impartiality. The conscientious scruples of all must remain inviolate. No books must be used in our schools, and no exercises take place in them, to which any reasonable man can conscientiously object. Catholic and Protestant, Rationalist and Jew, ought to be equally alike. The majority principally must be considered here, and the rights of the child of the most obscure and most friendless citizen in the Commonwealth must be respected. The least possible ground for proselytism must be avoided; and each must, in this matter, do to others as he would like, in similar circumstances, others do to him. As I understand it, this is the great doctrine that underlies our whole system of free schools, and its friends will not shrink from any conscientious test that may flow from its strict application both in letter and spirit.

The Bible is a holy book. It is the chief corner-stone of our civilization. Its sacred language has been the source of our faith, the guide of our lives. By it sanctity is given to the oaths of men when the truth and the fulfillment of important trusts are required of them, and the whole fabric of the Christian, finds in it that inspiration which forms the basis of his devotion. I would like to have a copy of the Bible upon the desk of every teacher, and in the sight of children in the land. If never opened it would still be God's book, ever teaching its silent lesson and imposing something of self-restraint, and reverence for sacred things upon the character of youth; if solemnly read by a loved teacher, its holy precepts would sink, like seeds into fallow ground, deep into tender hearts, to ripen in the light of future days in harvests of good works. In no sooner than take from a single citizen his equal rights; sooner than trample upon the conscience of one honest man; sooner than violate the heaven-born principle of religious liberty, that bark of our country on which our fathers bid us guard with our lives and fortunes, and transmit, unsullied by unholy hands, to the generations to follow, would, if necessary, would exclude the reading of the Bible in the public schools, and relegate all religious instruction to the home, the Sabbath school and the church, and limit the common school to the performance of its intellectual and moral duties.

But the painful alternative of discontinuing the use of the bible in the public schools is seldom forced upon us. In 14,500 of our 17,000 schools it is read without giving serious offense to anybody. In all the remainder, so far as can now be seen, it could be read with like acceptance by excusing any children from being present at the exercises whose parents on the ground of conscientious scruples desired it. If the work of the school be so arranged as to allow the Bible-reading to take place at the close of the day, either time, place nor disorder need result from a part of the pupils quietly leaving the room at a given signal. Hundreds of teachers now adopt this plan, thus keeping the Bible in their schools and at the same time doing no violence to the conscience of any one.

This, then is the platform of the friends of common schools. Just so fair and so liberal as they mean to be in the administration of school affairs. For the support of schools thus managed a tax is imposed upon property of all kinds, and all citizens are free alike to take part in their control and enjoy their privileges. If any one sect or any body of men prefer to establish or patronize a private school with a mode of discipline or a course of study that pleases them better than the management of the public school in these respects, they can connect with no opposition so long as they pay their school taxes like other people and make no effort to cripple the schools which have been established for the common benefit. Large parochial schools flourish in some of our cities and towns without let or hindrance.

HERE WE STAND. Schools must be maintained, supported by all free to all and fair to all. All sects and all parties must send their children to these schools, or with their own means supply others better suited to their wants and wishes. There shall be no division of the public school funds. No citizen shall be exempted from taxation for school purposes. No public school shall be in an offensive sense sectarian, and no sectarian school shall ever receive a dollar of the people's money raised for the support of the people's schools. The integrity of the school system must be preserved against all who dare to assail it. The educational provisions of the new Constitution must be implicitly obeyed. Our schools must continue forever to be the nurseries of citizens who will honor and love free institutions. Foreigners coming among us must be Americanized by the only agency sufficiently comprehensive and powerful to effect that result. So the people have decreed; and if, as the President says, we must fight on this issue, we shall never yield until we either fall in death or triumph in victory."

The remainder of the report is taken up with table and other matters of interest, principally to School Directors—and those engaged directly in school work.

J. McKEE.

Death of Thomas P. Houston.

The death of this young and talented journalist has called forth sad regrets from a wide circle of friends and admirers. Graduating with distinction at the High School of this city, after a few years in mercantile life, he entered upon his journalistic career as reporter, and very soon gave evidence of superior talents as a writer. In 1866, he was associated with Messrs. Penniman, Reed & King in the purchase of the Pittsburgh *Journal*, became largely identified with the editorial management, and helped much towards giving the paper its present popularity. For two or three years past he was unable to write much, most of the time being in poor health, which culminated in his death Monday, December 27th. His funeral, Thursday following, was attended by a large concourse, and the services at the Cathedral were solemn and impressive. Though a Catholic, he was liberal and generous, awarding to Protestants, when occasion offered, what was just and proper. Socially, he was of the most genial and gentlemanly type; and as a writer, keen, chaste and graceful. His frail body was, however, unequal to the demands of his earnest and gifted mind, and he passed away at the early age of thirty-three.—*Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.*

For Sale.

Two second hand Cameron Steam Pumps in good order. They are 7-inch cylinder, 24-inch stroke, 4-inch discharge. Will be sold cheap by Epping, Carpenter & Co., Keystone Steam Pump Works, corner of Penn and Thirty-second streets.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The State Superintendent's Report—Some Interesting Statistics—Condition of the Schools in the State — The Bible in the Schools—The School Fund.

From the annual report of State Superintendent Wickersham, we glean the following facts: The Superintendent prefaces the report by saying: "It will show that the system adopted for the education of the children of the people has become an interest of vast magnitue, both in respect to the hundreds of thousands of our youth who partake of its benefits, and to the number of officials employed and the amount of money raised and expended in carrying on its work; that the rapidity of its growth within the last few years has been almost without a parallel in the history of this or any other country, and that its results have become so productive of good to society, and to the entire community so essential to the prosperity of the State, as to make it an object worthy the generous support of the Legislature, and a source of just pride to every patriotic Pennsylvanian. From the general statistics we learn that there are 2,088 school districts in the State; 17,092 schools; an increase of 450; 13,825 school directors; 87 superintendents; 19,880 teachers; 880,073 pupils in all, and 551,848 average attendance, an increase of 8,822. Average salary of male teachers per month $41.07—a decrease of $1.88 from 1874; average salaries of female teachers, $34.09, a decrease of $1.78. Average cost of tuition per month, 92 cents, cost of tuition for the year $4,746,875.52—an increase of $219,567.49; cost of building and &c. $2,059,464.83. Total list of tuition, fuel, buildings and contingincies, $9,254,656.13, an increase of $257,158.76 over the past year. There was also an increase of $541,941.62 in the total expenditures for school purposes during the year. The estimated value of the School property is $24,260,780.00—of which Allegheny county has $3,751,968.

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